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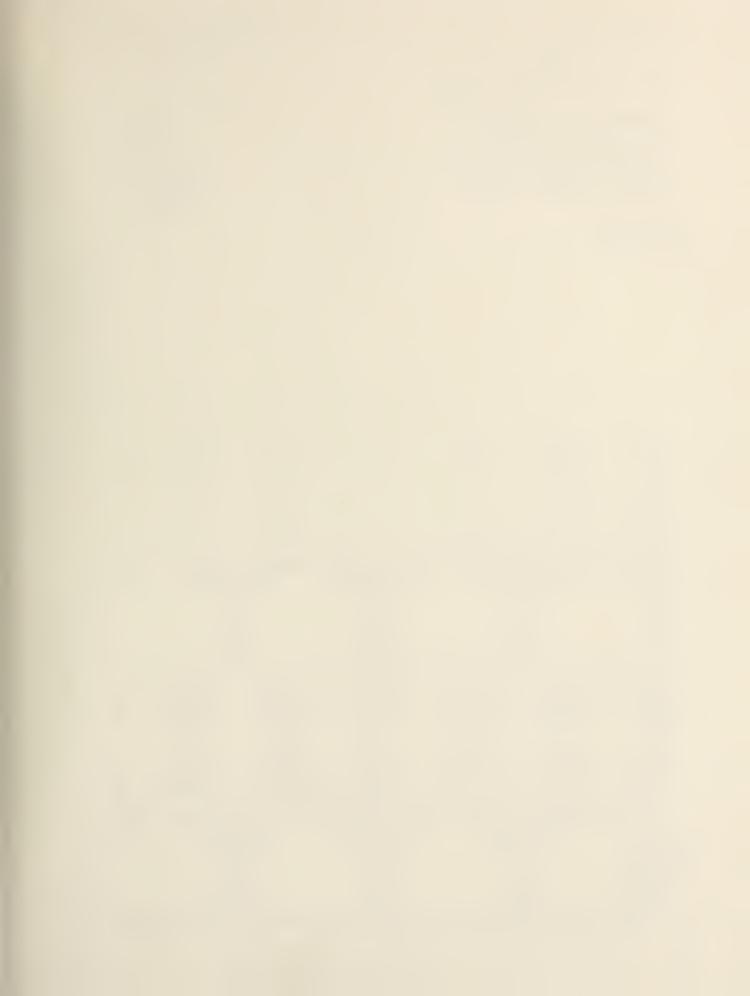
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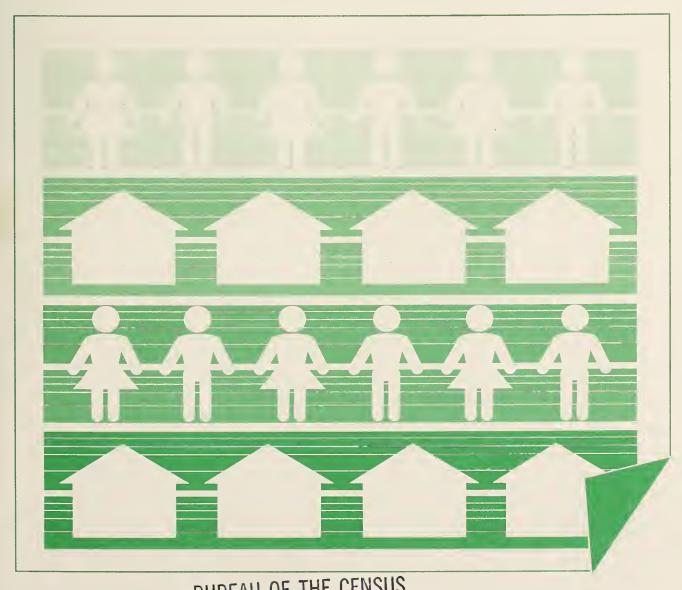
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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress

Iowa

Issued December 1992



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks: other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Ali Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korsan, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Himong, Laotian, Thai, Ali Pacific Islander, Hawalian, Samoan, Guarnamian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guaternalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

	The	State	Cour	ity	(In se	e and lected county rision ²	
Subject	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural tarm	10,000 or more	2.500 to 9.999	American indian and Alaska Native area ³
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92		121	150	
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)		136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	28, 56(A)	101,108(A), 118(B),	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	181(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty						3	
status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status In 1989	27, 4L, 69(B)	27, 80(A)	102, 110(A)		139(A)	155	177(A)

^{...} Not apolicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

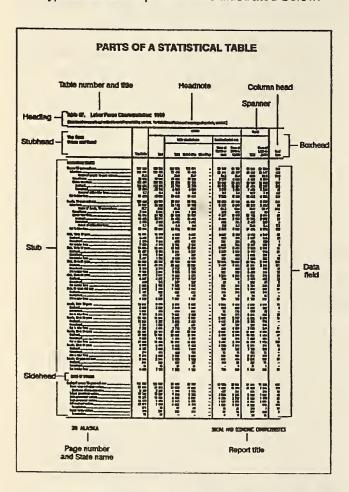
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.

VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13			
Citizenship	13, 14			•••
Class of worker	15			
Disability	14, 21	21	21	•••
Educational attainment	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	•••
Fertility	13			•••
Group quarters	1, 4	4	4	•••
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	•••
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15			
Labor force status	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment	15, 17*			
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	
Land area	1, 5	5	5	
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	14, 18	18	18	
Marital status	13			
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	
Nativity	13, 14, 18	18	18	
Occupation	15			
Period of military service	14			•••
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	•••
Population density	5	5	5	•••
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13			
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	
Workers in family in 1989	15		•••	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE II-1

^{*} Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26		•••	
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	
Household income in 1989	26, 27		•••	
Household type and relationship				12
Householder 65 years and over	25		•••	
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	
Land area			•••	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	•••
Persons in unit	26	•••		
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	•••
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	•••
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7			
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

^{*} Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

USER NOTES III-1

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

State Congressional District	71 6	P 1	Olivia o	District 2	Oistrict 4	District 5
LAMP ADEA	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	District 3	UISTRICT 4	DISTRICT
LAND AREA Square kilameters	144 716.0	11 604.7	31 756.9	35 827.6	19 421.1	46 105.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	55 874.9	4 480.6	12 261.4	13 833.0	7 498.5	17 801.4
All persons	2 776 755 2 683 090	555 229 527 384	555 494 540 713	555 299 541 358	555 276 529 118	555 457 544 517
Black	48 090	14 624	9 511	5 219	15 395	3 341 2 313
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	7 349 25 476	1 327 7 186	1 380 2 535	956 6 103	1 373 6 543	3 109
Other roce	12 750 32 647	4 708 11 102	1 355 3 673	1 663 4 481	2 847 8 329	2 177 5 062
White, nat af Hispanic origin	2 663 840	521 080	538 378	538 591	523 892	541 899
AGE All nerrors	2 776 755	555 200	EEE 404	555 299	555 276	555 457
Under 5 years	193 203	555 229 39 544	555 494 38 000	36 121	40 643	38 895
5 to 9 years	209 338 204 217	40 934 39 481	42 851 42 748	39 885 39 520	41 681 39 066	43 987 43 402
15 to 19 years	199 416 196 419	41 220 49 219	40 851 37 213	41 455 43 115	37 137 37 645	38 753 29 227
25 to 34 years	428 619 395 321	95 364 83 893	79 557 76 039	80 360 77 920	95 026 82 991	78 312 74 478
45 to 54 years55 ta 64 years	274 428 249 688	55 197 44 152	55 746 51 610	54 885 50 344	56 168 48 653	52 432 54 929
65 to 74 years	226 961	36 868	48 440	47 689 31 724	41 423 25 427	52 541 34 423
85 years and over	143 890 55 255	21 551 7 806	30 765 11 674	12 281	9 416	14 078
3 and 4 years	79 144 2 131 827	15 883 427 897	15 754 424 047	14 862 432 258	16 505 426 547	16 140 421 078
16 years and over	2 057 875	413 721	408 469	417 743	412 171 389 103	405 771 383 812
60 years and over	1 926 576 553 459	383 058 88 007	382 414 117 504	388 189 117 437	100 640	129 871
Median oge	503 410 34.0	79 309 32.1	107 097 34.6	107 335 34.7	91 013 33.6	118 656 35.6
Female	1 431 953	284 204	287 207	283 696	289 363	287 483
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	94 449 102 037	19 315 20 058	18 616 20 975	17 729 19 284	19 740 20 321	19 049 21 399
10 to 14 years	99 430 98 018	19 229	20 785	19 197 19 815	18 941 18 598	21 278 18 814
15 to 19 years	96 977	20 630 24 528	20 161 18 555	19 972	19 689	14 233
25 to 34 years	216 068 197 332	47 812 41 939	40 453 37 864	40 014 38 540	48 715 42 192	39 074 36 797
45 to 54 years	139 711 130 694	28 061 22 855	28 143 26 993	27 770 26 399	28 869 25 505	26 868 28 942
65 to 74 years	126 317 90 181	20 340 13 633	26 816 19 267	26 451 19 570	23 431 16 261	29 279 21 450
85 years and over	40 739	5 804	8 579	8 955	7 101	10 300
3 and 4 years	38 664 1 117 500	7 749 221 978	7 679 223 010	7 340 223 884	7 991 226 807	7 905 221 821
18 years and over	1 081 394 1 016 293	215 020 199 435	215 439 202 284	216 872 202 986	219 662 207 838	214 401 203 750
18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years ond over	324 185	51 255	68 644	68 509 63 221	59 577 54 573	76 200 70 219
Medion oge	297 754 35.4	46 663 33.0	63 078 36.0	36.4	34.7	37.5
Male	1 344 802	271 025	268 287	271 603	265 913	267 974
Median oge	32.7	31.1	33.2	32.9	32.4	33.9
VOTING-AGE PERSONS Persons 18 years and over	2 057 875	413 721	408 469	417 743	412 171	405 771
Male	976 481 1 081 394	198 701 215 020	193 030 215 439	200 871 216 872	192 509 219 662	191 370 214 401
White	1 998 633	396 095	399 726	408 065	395 245	399 502
8lock	30 451 4 569	8 905 876	5 681 810	3 678 685	10 211 951	1 976 1 2 47
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther roce	16 767 7 455	5 159 2 686	1 508 744	4 260 1 055	4 072 1 692	1 768 1 278
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	19 788	6 666	2 211	2 876	5 123	2 912
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	2 776 755 2 677 235	555 229 535 759	555 494 534 815	555 299 527 220	555 276 541 917	555 457 537 524
In households Hauseholder Family hauseholder	1 064 325	211 466	209 760	212 356	216 874	213 869
Nonfomily householder	740 819 323 506	143 873 67 593	148 758 61 002	148 264 64 092	149 265 67 609	150 659 63 210
Mole Living alone	132 164 102 744	30 294 21 924	24 265 19 596	25 808 20 027	27 297 20 826	24 500 20 371 38 710
Femole Living alone	191 342 172 722	37 299 31 384	36 737 33 883	38 284 35 076	40 312 35 646	36 733
SpouseChild	629 893 833 262	119 525 165 212	127 925 172 554	127 625 159 103	123 247 165 925	131 571 170 468
GrondchildOther relatives	20 146 35 609	4 417 8 036	3 434 6 242	3 618 6 367	5 640 9 118	3 037 5 846
Nanrelatives	94 000	27 103	14 900	18 151	21 113	12 733 11 113
Institutionalized persansOther persans in group quarters	47 841 51 679	7 707 11 763	9 239 11 440	11 806 16 273	7 976 5 383	6 820
Persons per householdPersons per fornily	2.52 3.05	2.53 3.07	2.55 3.08	2.48 3.00	2.50 3.04	2.51 3.06
Persons 65 years and over	426 106	66 225	90 879	91 694	76 266	101 042
In householdsHauseholder	389 437 274 258	61 398 42 823	82 684 58 415	83 329 58 658	70 200 49 305	91 826 65 057
Nanfamily househalder Living alone	133 985 130 964	20 553 19 949	28 351 27 780	28 810 28 185	24 259 23 621	32 012 31 429
Male	24 761	3 959	5 418	5 243	4 319	5 822
Spouse	106 203 100 178	15 990 15 525	22 362 21 238	22 942 21 837	19 302 17 606	25 607 23 972
Other relatives	11 959 3 042	2 440 610	2 446 585	2 228 606	2 613 676	2 232 565
Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quarters	34 703 1 966	4 653 174	7 417 778	8 172 193	5 850 216	8 611 605
J	, ,00	1/4	770	173	210	30.

Table 2. Age: 1990

		Medion age	34.0	32.1	33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.	33.28 33.28 33.28 33.26 33.26 33.26	34.6	38.83.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3	83 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	26.6 34.0 34.8 34.7	34.7	200 4 400 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		85 years and aver	55 255		2 4 403 2 4 203 2 4 203 1 243 1 807		11 674	1 433 1 433 1 425 1 937 1 937 1 937	- 25.2 27.2 27.2 27.2 27.2 27.2 27.2 27.2	578 1 263 718 1 079	12 281	330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330
		75 years and	199 145	29 357	3 423 3 423 3 235 1 469 9 066 7 299	1 088 6 416 2 347 2 334 1 822 1 506			5 615 2 003 2 003 1 1578 1 1329 1 219 1 219 874 874	1 755 4 392 2 428 4 552		513 1 445 1 818 808 808 3 868 2 534 1 571 1 186 1 186
		65 years and	426 106	66 225	2 933 8 151 7 138 3 101 20 495 1 337 17 328	2 826 14 324 5 172 5 172 12 148 3 923 3 293			12 141 2 4 49 2 4 49 2 4 49 2 757 2 2 33 3 3 38 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 798 9 196 5 024 10 405		1 057 2 946 2 946 1 539 1 1 558 1 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		60 to 64 years	127 353	21 782	854 2 522 2 475 2 475 913 6 863 6 863 6 75 1 675 5 943	1 147 4 643 1 470 255 3 802 1 268 1 268		718 5 228 5 528 951 907 831 2 454 2 663 1 0000	3 832 9 835 643 558 874 874 875 875 876 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877	1 216 2 713 1 491 3 243	25 743	274 779 453 453 453 427 1 915 1 915 611
		55 to 59 years	122 335	22 370	2 275 2 674 2 674 865 7 333 520 6 228		24 985	2 134 2 134 2 134 2 131 877 878 936 814	3 714 1 083 1 083 582 582 1 022 1 024 546 861 877	1 159 2 489 1 297 2 936		274 618 933 391 1 976 1 774 1 717 1 717 1 893
	Age	45 to 54 years	274 428	55 197	1 829 5 415 7 198 1 7 908 1 1 908 1 1 191 15 607	3 563 10 737 2 884 671 3 694 2 308 2 308			8 638 2 165 2 165 1 363 1 363 1 473 2 070 2 070 1 885 840 840	3 005 5 428 2 597 6 495	S4 885	222 1 882 244 265 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		25 to 44 years	823 940	179 257	5 150 14 917 33 420 5 889 55 146 12 443 48 850	9 358 35 789 8 451 4 790 30 556 6 983 7 0 31	155 596		25 362 5 817 5 817 2 4 53 5 4 5 56 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 626 16 729 8 619 19 818	158 280	1 259 2 339 2 239 2 209 1 2 555 1 2 556 3 3 1 2 5 7 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		21 to 24 years	152 414	38 227	668 2 213 13 267 1 031 1 034 1 976 8 494	1 156 8 877 8 877 1 366 1 307 6 807 1 132		496 496 9 916 1 355 1 355 2 051 2 051 7 17 750	4 869 941 373 373 373 373 375 1 706 1 533	4 566 3 523 1 385 3 526		146 533 333 323 323 1 056 1 056 1 056 334 364
		18 to 20 years	131 299	30 663	523 1 928 10 600 711 8 458 1 608 6 342		26 055	438 132 1 313 1 313 1 313 2 504 2 124 2 124 557	4 4 4 5 79 1 79 1 79 1 79 1 79 1 79 1 79 1 79	4 754 3 202 1 567 2 523		138 508 302 302 1 69 1 149 1 149 371
		18 years and over	2 057 875	413 721	12 748 37 421 76 772 14 454 12 4 454 12 8 430 108 792	20 28 82 548 21 806 8 232 69 380 14 950 16 950			63 002 16 063 17 063 18 063 19 18 08 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	27 124 43 280 21 980 48 946		3 677 10 285 6 119 6 397 14 362 12 383 12 323 8 603
		16 years and	2 131 827	427 897	13 201 38 837 78 443 15 001 13 002 29 905 11 988	21 142 85 167 22 588 8 371 71 835 50 548 17 246	424 047	10 477 16 822 95 882 17 738 15 076 12 054 36 333 14 325 13 063	65 591 16 682 13 109 7 2 289 11 2 445 11 3 3 47 6 227	27 859 44 821 22 663 50 693	432 258	3 811 6 680 6 286 6 286 6 606 14 207 12 885 12 885 12 885 12 885 13 726
		Under 5 years	193 203	39 544	1 103 3 585 6 157 1 286 11 286 11 280 11 730	1 910 7 615 2 020 7 701 7 701 1 623 1 1 623	38 000	991 8 252 8 252 1 378 1 616 3 174 1 337 1 415	6 017 1 491 1 19 775 775 1 183 1 133 503	1 800 3 808 2 018 4 768	36 121	343 872 872 872 604 1 278 1 278 1 278 1 278
ols, see text]		All persans	2 776 755	555 229	17 381 51 040 96 119 19 444 168 767 11 592 150 979	28 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 137 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	222 494	13 855 123 748 123 748 22 813 20 813 14 731 15 731 16 731 18 731 18 735 19 735	86 403 21 843 12 0058 9 809 10 928 10 928 10 928 7 991	34 298 57 546 29 040 66 467	555 299	4 866 8 287 8 312 8 318 10 226 11 624 11 624
rar definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see fext	State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	District 1	COUNTY Cedor County Clinton County Johnson County Lines County Line County Line County Muscroine County Austrative County Scatt County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendarf city Card Repids city Cardwille city Cardwille city Narion city Narion city Narion city Narion city Narion city	Dismict Z	Allamakee County Allamakee County Block Howk County Bremer County Britis County Gerro Gordo County Cerro Gordo County Clarkosow County Clayron County Delowane County	Dubuque Caunty Popette Caunty Floyd Caunty Floyd Caunty Flowd Caunty Iowa Caunty Iowa Caunty Mitchel Caunty Mitchel Caunty Winneshiet Caunty Wanneshiet Caunty Wanneshiet Caunty	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ceder Fells city Dubuque city Masson City city Waterloo city	District 3COUNTY	Adoms County Appanoses County Clarke County Davis County Descrit County Desper County Herry County Herry County Herry County Jefferson County Keokuk County
)W					NAKERROO C	<u>-</u> ∞∪∪∪∪2≷≷			ONGRESSIONAL DIS			

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

GRE	SSI	ONAL DISTRICTS (OF THE 103RD CONGR					IOWA 3
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Detrict 3—Con. COUNTY—Con. Lee County Lucas County Moriske County Marsial County Marsial County More County Page County Story County	Taylar County Union County Van Burea County Wapello County Warrington County Washington County Woyne County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city Surington city Fort Madison city Indianolo city Keckly city Marshallown city Newton city Newton city Othumwa city District 4	Adair County Addir County Audubon County Coss County Dollas County Ferricant County Harrison County Modison County Modison County Modison County Pell County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbonddle city West Des Moines city District 5	COUNTY Boone County Been Orista County Carlou County Cardod County County County County County County County County County Fring County Fring County Fring County Fring County
ols, see text]		All persons	38 687 9 5070 21 5070 30 6011 38 174 8 114 16 870 17 6033 74 252	7 114 12 750 7 676 35 687 36 033 19 612 7 067	47 198 27 208 11 618 11 340 12 145 12 178 14 789 10 632 24 488	8 409 7 334 1 128 29 7128 8 226 10 935 11 2 035 12 076 327 140 82 618 13 230	18 482 54 315 193 187 23 500 31 702 555 457	25 186 11 508 11 508 12 14 098 17 585 11 569 11 569
		Under 5 years	2 561 570 1 538 1 1 538 2 498 1 167 1 167 2 290 4 383	434 798 2 547 2 596 1 449 448	2 386 1 864 702 773 773 1 641 1 619 63	554 507 2 %2 2 10 2 110 5116 1 025 1 025 2 4 880 6 191 8 899	1 519 4 372 15 157 1 754 2 110 38 895	1 664 1 416 683 1 689 1 689 1 730 1 730 7 731
		16 years and over	29 804 7 078 114 459 114 459 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 11	5 492 9 822 5 862 28 030 26 960 14 884 5 577	40 675 20 891 9 193 9 824 9 824 19 716 11 648 11 648 11 648 19 449	6 499 22 289 22 289 22 289 23 389 24 203 25 247 25 247 25 243 10 048	13 751 41 119 150 825 17 968 24 996 421 07 8	19 614 15 295 8 918 8 918 10 695 11 764 11 764 8 873
		18 years and	28 716 6 836 15 898 22 317 28 678 6 055 11 656 59 572		40 033 8 870 8 873 9 168 11 050 11 226 8 834 18 854	\$ 5 28 \$ 5 451 \$ 1 1 248 \$ 112 \$ 080 \$ 212 \$ 033 \$ 577 \$ 577 \$ 641	13 272 39 667 146 483 17 375 24 224 405 771	19 017 14 790 15 064 10 271 11 138 11 403 8 496 8 438
		18 to 20 years	1 315 325 325 956 1 727 1 427 270 1 330 9 729	209 592 234 1 613 1 878 1 878	8 8 936 1 365 1 4 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		1 203 2 315 9 880 772 1 006 21 959	866 1 131 282 282 282 675 671 671 671 868 868 847 867
		21 to 24 years	735 1 735 1 090 1 718 1 660 3 18 594 1 686 1 685	221 488 287 1 555 1 809 817 223	10 415 1 264 797 797 1 148 662 662 623 1 191 29 999	252 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 253 252 253 253	1 444 2 997 13 056 1 293 2 163	1 069 1 144 1 320 833 434 689 689 617 472 888
		25 to 44 years	1 1 476 2 337 6 933 8 376 11 146 2 162 2 162 1 304 20 967		12 336 8 018 8 018 3 445 7 332 4 4 337 2 895 6 683	2 105 4 086 4 086 2 126 3 397 3 280 1 12 28 3 138 3 44 4 44	6 704 16 665 64 455 8 638 11 538 152 790	7 604 2 948 3 948 3 948 3 983 3 090
	Age	45 to 54 years	2 986 2 974 2 974 2 974 1 668 1 888 5 907 5 648		2 898 2 886 2 886 1 088 1 085 2 226 2 227 2 224 2 224	837 561 767 3 136 1 778 1 1 175 1 123 8 4 812 8 4 812 1 277	1 876 5 083 17 364 2 830 3 664 52 832	2 537 1 606 1 142 1 142 1 393 1 395 1 554 1 151
		55 to 59 years 6	1 758 1 759 1 729 1 729 1 729 1 739 2 336 2 265	351 582 385 1 824 1 605 880 366	1 196 543 543 543 543 1 090 1 182 24 279		590 2 521 7 769 1 129 1 238 26 100	1 170 833 571 946 767 812 812 829 526 556
		60 to 64 years	1 935 1 515 1 047 1 371 1 911 1 884 884 884 884 2 189		1 076 1 309 596 1 309 1 238 1 238 1 313 24 374		488 2 656 8 075 911 1 256 28 829	1 240 625 7 625 800 890 891 891 891 891 891 891 891 891 891 891
		65 years and over	6 480 3 803 3 803 4 480 6 682 1 672 7 1 3 188 7 165		3 213 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		967 7 430 25 884 1 782 3 359 101 042	2 575 2 575 3 575 2 611 2 901 2 918 2 978 2 278
		75 years and	2 937 2 937 2 297 3 996 1 765 1 765 3 423		2 244 2 244 2 244 2 263 2 205 2 205 1 050 2 520 34 843		3 243 11 722 653 1 433	2 295 1 714 1 330 1 806 1 254 1 327 1 337 1 354 1 057
		85 years and	755 485 860 860 874 874 883 883 883 883 883 884 887	253 361 187 791 791 521 301	9 668	284 248 252 205 205 205 205 205 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 3	85 835 3 053 162 437 14 078	732 506 507 391 391 398 398 398 398 398
		Median age	88888888888888888888888888888888888888		23 25.5.7 3.5.6.1 3.5.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3	8.48.88.88.88.88.98.9 8.48.88.88.88.98.98.9 8.68.84.86.84.64.64.86.8	33.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	33.33.9.6 3.37.2.2 3.35.1.2 3.35.1.2 3.35.1.2 3.35.1.2 3.35.1.2 3.35.1.2

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

Under 5 years old 18 years old 18 years old 18 years old 18 years old 19 years old	bers		0529088-05	70229334	12.3
16 years and 18 years over 7 801 7 12 414 11 12 414 11 19 449 9 14 911 11 18 2513 68 18 2513 68 18 2513 68 18 2513 11 11 731 11 11 229 13 475 70 11 122 10 11 122 10			045 638 756 756 757 757 757 757 757 757	267 267 272 334 342 342 342 342 342 342 342 342 34	392
18 years 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	r 5 years		636 1 062 1 913 1 119 706 1 298 947 1 026		867
18 years and over 11 990 over 11 990 over 11 990 over 11 990 over 11 970 over	16 years and			5 495 8 140 8 140 7 283 7 295 9 366 21 787 9 367 1 122	9 576
	18 years and		7 559 11 990 9 077 9 077 8 014 8 014 8 338 7 578 11 320	5 288 7 821 16 596 7 047 9 046 20 965 9 032 7 693 10 784	
	21 to 24			%	576
21 0 24	25 to 44		0404004004	- 29327 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	'n
21 to 24 years 25 to 44 347 587 587 588 589 529 529 529 529 529 529 529 529 529 52	Age 45 to 54			-008-8-	-
Age 21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 347 47 587 587 588 589 589 589 589 58	55 to 59			4	
Age 21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 347 2 601 982 587 4 573 1648 447 8 580 1199 648 4 954 1199 559 2 473 1 648 1 034 2 821 7 749 578 2 608 1 034 2 821 7 7 1 648 1 034 2 82 77 1 104 1 32 2 473 1 116 1 32 452 1 116 1 32 452 1 116 1 32 452 1 116 1 32 5090 29 287 8 161 1 5 690 29 287 8 173 576 3 603 1 132	60 to 64		-	0 4	
Age 21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 347 2 601 982 500 587 4 573 648 791 546 4 954 199 584 199 575 4 958 1851 922 575 2 217 749 399 575 4 968 1003 444 529 2 17 375 529 2 608 1004 519 1000 538 2 608 1004 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 608 1006 519 509 2 609 2 600 1 131 509 2 600 2 600 1 132 509 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 600 2 600 2 600 1 132 500 2 6			uuu4u−∞uu∞	- uwuu4ru4w	2
Age 21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years 347			8		-
Age 21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years ond 347	85 years and		338.0 288.0 2604 281.0 331.0 4477	238 345 360 306 1016 1 838 1 838 1 838	448
21 to 24 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years ond 75 years and 2 857	Median oge		8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	36 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	35.8
		Age 16 years ond 18 years ond 18 to 20 years 25 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 to 64 years ond 75 years and 85 years ond over over 18 to 20 years ond 18 years one years on	Nge 16 years and 18 years and 18 years and 95 years ond 18 years and 85 years and	Age 16 years and 18 years and	Super 5 years and 16 years and

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	COUNTY CEED COUNTY CIED COUNTY CINTON COUNTY Johnson County Linn County Linn County Muscorine County Muscorine County	Scott County	Allomokee County Allomokee County Bearint County Bearint County Brether County Gerro Gordo County Cerro Gordo County Coun	Dubuque County Floyd County Floyd County Floyd County Floward County Floward County Floward County Floyd County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBBIVISION Cedor Folls any Moston Crypt or crypton C	Adoms County Appensose County Appensose County Appensose County Dovis County Dector County Destroin County Insper County Appensose County Appensore County Appe
	All persons	2 776 755	535 229 51 040 51 040 64 119 11 592 39 902		13 855 122 429 122 429 123 798 120 813 15 731 19 054 19 054	86 403 21 843 17 843 17 869 9 809 19 950 10 19 950 17 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	34 298 57 546 29 040 66 467	4 866 13 743 8 327 8 338 8 338 19 254 19 254 11 624
Sex	Wole	1 344 802	8 476 24 474 24 476 10 060 10 060 81 973 5 834 19 515	73 092 52 235 52 235 53 235 74 586 59 586 79 980 10 930	6 777 16 999 10 99 10 99 10 99 10 99 10 99 10 99 10	11 752 10 10 620 112 8 112 12 768 14 767 17 70 70 10 204 10 204 3 881	16 104 27 112 13 495 31 350 271 603	2 4 4 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Femole	1 431 953	26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2		2 8 806 2 8 806 2 8 806 3 8 806 4 8 806 9 8 806 9 8 806 171	4 651 1 223 2 23 2 24 2 261 2 50 2 642 2 642 2 642 2 643 3 643 4 7 642 4 10	18 194 30 434 15 545 35 117 283 696	2 4 4 4 2 200 2 4 4 4 2 328 2 2 4 4 4 2 328 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	White		227 384 17 274 49 682 89 645 19 056 163 164 11 206 37 745			85 367 12 9533 16 953 11 986 11 986 19 867 10 896 10 896 10 877 20 577 7 918	33 241 56 626 28 249 57 581 541 358	13 582 13 582 13 582 14 58 197 19 19 197 10 16 107 11 565
	89 \$30	48 090		7 970 3 386 3 127 7 521 1 521 1 72 1 66	2 20 8 514 70 70 38 303 4 4 4 4	358 8 8 8 7 7 7 5 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	385 331 269 8 068 5 219	23 23 23 23 23 23 65 65 65
Roce	Americon Indion, Eskimo, A or Aleut	7 349	172 175 176 176 33 363 363 363 96	485 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	28232 2424 2444 25124 26	13 13 13 13 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	64 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	r % # 52 2 % 4 68 55
	Asion or Pocific Islonder	25 476	3 202 3 837 1 401 1 401 300	1 357 1 067 1 067 1 340 1 38 1 138 2 535	1 00 2 28 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	£442288428 <u>8</u> 7	485 368 151 449 6 103	222 222 223 233 233 233 233
	Other roce	12 750	4 4 4 8 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 759 193 413 78 63 1 456 355 1 074	397 388 388 388 388	888 884 884 885 886 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 887	123 152 340 251 1 663	60 E 80 F 84 7 8 7
	Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	32 647			4825 251 251 264 464 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 8	£25244884822 2444884822	258 370 844 531	18 72 492 194 194 194
	Whire	2 663 840	221 080 17 194 49 691 18 998 162 087 11 33 428		13 265 13 100 22 252 22 252 20 652 45 651 13 257 17 905	85 077 1 966 1 966 1 966 1 966 1 966 1 966 1 966 1 968 1 968	33 102 56 387 27 754 57 256 538 591	1 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Not	800¢	47 493	14 343 1 724 1 243 3 288 8 88 186	7 861 3 375 3 084 7 423 1 486 1 159 9 461	8 487 8 487 8 4 8 38 8 4 4 8 1 1 6 4 4 8	35. 8 8 7 4 7 5 2 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	379 328 259 8 048 5 148	7.3 1.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 5.3 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4
of Hisponic origin	American Eskimo, Av or Aleut	6 765	- 203 - 119 119 119 28 334 73	266 48 29 248 139 256 48 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	277 277 277 274 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	86-1306 92558 25-2306 92558	59 117 117	2 8 8 2 5 8 8 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Asion or Pocific Islonder	24 926	7 074 188 3 808 1 373 1 373 296	1 324 1 043 1 043 3 37 3 318 1 38 2 466	28888888888888888888888888888888888888	84 4 4 5 8 8 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	481 368 146 437 6 009	222 222 233 233 234 234 234 234 234 234
	Other roce	1 084	2, 14, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	160 9 9 18 145 145 53 53 53 19 61 173	- 1844400000	8-110601	19 32 6 78 168	-21 852-64

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text?

	Other roce	52 ¢ C C O I E S C C C A I A	. 1822 - 40 125	18 1874 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 18 174 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	13 150 10 10 150	7 18 1798-
	Asian or Pocific	3 4 33 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 22 25 88 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 38 6 22 6 23 6 23 7 24 7 27 7 27 7 27 7 27 7 27 7 27 7 27	2 93 4 499 4 487 4 88	37.7 37.7 3.3.28.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.
t of Hispanic origin	American dion, Eskimo, or Aleut	28 5 4 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 247 1 2 3 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5	22 136 632 24 24 31 31	8 - 1 5 3 3 3 3 4 - 1 6 9
to.	S Bock	1 090 1 4 1 2 102 2 178 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		15 201 22 22 25 50 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	72 425 13 573 226 421 3 288	252 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
	White	36 656 8 970 21 191 27 191 37 308 8 028 18 6457 18 6457 19 666				24 927 11 9363 11 9363 21 289 13 965 11 4 791 11 144
	Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	252222222 25222222 25222222 25222222 25222222	222 277 277 277 288 252 288 288 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 29	8 23 55 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 109 1 4 629 1 83 6 12 5 062	\$34224833 <u>3</u>
	Other roce	389 118 122 138 48 34 188 188 188	32.31.22.58.58.00 c 4 8 5 3 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 847 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 3 5 6 4 4 4 3 5 6 4 4 4 3 5 6 4 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 4 5 6 6 6 6	33 383 1 728 54 201 2 177	88338398
	Asion or Pocific Islander	33 332 233 24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 254 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	266 266 266 4602 355 496 3 109	388 388 388 388 338 131
Roce	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	2854858858 <i>r</i> 8	7=28%%425%\$	- 373 - 283 - 283	24 154 699 259 27 2 313	8 12 2 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Black	112 104 276 276 279 179 179 179 179	-	15 395 395 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	72 434 13 741 229 425 3 341	\$ 25 5 8 8 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	White	36 990 990 990 990 990 990 990 990 990 99		529 118 8 377 7 324 15 004 10 883 110 110 12 402 13 110 110 12 303 18 1205 18 1205		25 003 19 458 11 438 21 325 14 000 14 000 16 549 16 549 11 484 11 253
	Femole	19 759 4 745 11 044 19 571 19 583 19 571 2 882 3 5 829 3 747 3 747	3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	289 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285	9 517 28 680 102 113 12 130 16 722	13 160 10 275 10 0275 10 065 11 065 17 761 17 761 17 761 18 579 18 579 18 579 18 579 18 579
×	Male	18 928 10 4325 11 4 918 18 905 19 905 19 905 19 158 2 578 3 3 423 3 3 3 4 7 3 8 4 7 3 8 4 7 3 8 4 7 3 8 4 7 3 8 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 781 17 039 17 039 17 039 18 441 18	265 913 267 14 044 27 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	8 965 25 635 91 074 11 370 14 980	12 026 9 690 10 338 10 338 8 337 8 196 5 595 5 496
JIS, See IEXI J	All persons	38 687 9 070 21 522 38 001 38 114 8 114 16 830 19 033 7 2 220 7 2 220 7 2 220 7 2 220	7 676 35 687 36 687 37 687 38 687 38 687 38 687 37 198 37 198 37 198 37 198 38 178 48 178 48 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	55 276 9 27 276 9 27 276 9 27 276 9 27 276 10 235 11 202 12 202 13 202 14 203 15 204 16 206 17 206 18 206 19 206 10 206	18 482 54 315 193 187 23 500 31 702 555 457	25 186 19 965 11 506 11 506 14 423 14 423 17 569 11 569 11 569
[rot definitions of terms one meanings of symbols, see text	State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con. Lee County—Lucas County—Mohasko Gounty—Marsholl County—Monroe County—Mon	Von Buren Gounty Wapell County Waren County Weshington County Weshington County Wayne County Ames div Bulington dity Ford Madison dity Indianolo dity Keokuk dity Marshallowan dity	COUNTY Addir County Addir County Coss County Femoral County Guthrie County Marisan County Marisan County Mandison County Mandison County Mandison County Fell County Mandison County Mandison County Mandison County Fell Coun	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankery dry Council Bluffs dry Des Moines dry Ulthondele dry West Des Moines dry West Des Moines dry District 5	Boone County Boone County Gueno Vista County Calhour County Cheroke County Cheroke County Cheroke County Cheroke County Cheroke County Cheroke County Dickinson County Fronklin County
NA/A				CONCRECCIONAL		

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	ls, see text]													1
State		Sex				Roce					Not	Not of Hispanic origin	,	
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	- All persons	Mole	Femole	White	Block	Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islander	Other roce	Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	White	8 Bock	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Other roce
District 5—Con.														
Greene County Hamilton County Hamilton County Hardin Hardi	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	775 7744 7744 6 4 174 7 4 200 9 032 9 032 7 4 33	\$ 270 8 277 6 857 5 547 5 548 6 107 8 255 8 107	9 994 112 524 112 524 118 524 10 701 11 896 11 896 11 896 12 343	20-7-82	32827 7 2 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2	22382288	24 8 8 4 5 4 4 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	380 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330	9 971 12 4843 12 4843 18 775 18 316 11 890 19 960	28-7-258	22 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 4 2 5 3 3 2 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	-1011100
Osseda County Polo Alto County Polo Alto County Pocchiants County Pocchiants County Sicux County Webster County Woodbur County Woodbur County	23 0 0 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	3 527 5 156 11 488 6 016 14 498 19 261 19 261 6 791	3 740 5 513 11 900 4 914 6 308 15 405 7 478 7 478	7 228 10 616 22 616 3 485 9 485 9 202 3 9 008 11 955 11 955 17 955	3 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 3 1 1 0 1	23 4 1 1 2 3 4 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 4 2 2 5 5 2 3 3 3 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16 24 35 35 44 490 490 777 92	7 220 20 596 20 256 20 256 246 26 243 38 690 11 910 14 112	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 882 882 10	- 23 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	200 201 152 152 153 40	8 12 2 1 2 5 5 5 F 1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city. For Dodge city	12 392 25 894 80 505 11 066	5 656 12 051 38 539 5 141	6 736 13 843 41 966 5 925	12 305 24 694 74 525 10 968	19 852 1 848 6	8 8 1 624 16	137 1 195 67	130	2 624 394 31	12 267 24 425 73 425 10 947	19 1 851 1 807	8 79 1 412 16	1 166 66 66	L 4 L L

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbol State	ls, see text]		For	nily households			Nonfamily ho	useholds		Persons	per—	Person	s in group q	uorters
Congressional District							Househ	older living o	ilone					
County Place and [In Selected								65 yeors	ond over					
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Totol	Morried- couple fomily	Femole house- holder, no husbond present	Totol	Totol	Total	Fernole	House- hold	Fomily	Total	Institu- tionol- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quorters
The State	2 677 235 535 759	1 064 325 211 466	740 819 143 873	629 893 119 525	85 141 18 730	323 506 67 593	275 466 53 308	130 964 19 949	106 203 15 990	2.52 2.53	3.05 3.07	99 520 19 470	47 841 7 707	51 679 11 763
COUNTY Cedor County Clinton County Johnson County Jones County Linn County Louiso County Muscanne County Scott County	17 156 50 076 86 967 17 954 164 646 11 376 39 252 148 332	6 684 19 757 36 067 6 917 65 501 4 296 14 806 57 438	4 909 14 056 20 317 5 081 45 039 3 194 10 891 40 386	4 321 11 691 17 158 4 414 37 762 2 746 9 081 32 352	411 1 814 2 404 490 5 536 312 1 361 6 402	1 775 5 701 15 750 1 836 20 462 1 102 3 915 17 052	1 554 5 051 10 026 1 630 16 408 943 3 409 14 287	836 2 521 2 144 924 6 182 501 1 654 5 187	658 2 021 1 753 733 5 007 380 1 306 4 132	2.57 2.53 2.41 2.60 2.51 2.65 2.65 2.65	3.04 3.06 3.02 3.08 3.04 3.10 3.13 3.11	225 964 9 152 1 490 4 121 216 655 2 647	207 723 1 081 1 490 1 960 176 493 1 577	241 8 071 2 161 40 162 1 070
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	27 944 106 143 28 453 9 848 92 946 51 370 20 122 22 529 534 815	10 663 43 674 11 667 4 605 37 205 21 951 7 772 8 756	7 941 28 548 7 940 2 373 24 712 10 836 5 619 6 198	6 836 23 350 6 312 1 881 18 773 8 917 4 791 4 953	873 4 029 1 302 392 4 812 1 496 627 979	2 722 15 126 3 727 2 232 12 493 11 115 2 153 2 558 61 002	2 359 11 990 3 270 1 622 10 409 6 523 1 799 2 250 53 479	827 4 509 1 594 195 3 791 1 306 595 1 097 27 780	656 3 671 1 274 160 3 051 1 097 493 898 22 362	2.62 2.43 2.44 2.14 2.50 2.34 2.59 2.57	3.09 2.99 2.99 2.85 3.08 2.96 3.08 3.10	188 2 608 748 499 2 387 8 368 281 352 20 679	185 1 417 507 499 1 346 385 280 253 9 239	3 1 191 241 - 1 041 7 983 1 99
COUNTY Allomokee County Benton County Block Howk County Bremer County Buchonon County Butler County Cerro Gordo County Chickosaw County Clayton County Delawore County	13 459 22 069 117 591 21 384 20 336 15 416 45 259 13 054 18 718 17 784	5 268 8 518 46 932 8 394 7 506 6 036 19 061 5 040 7 218 6 389	3 719 6 270 32 143 6 165 5 564 4 490 12 661 3 657 5 209 4 851	3 265 5 502 26 076 5 590 4 813 4 034 10 650 3 238 4 651 4 305	299 583 4 902 416 554 324 1 611 292 372 401	1 549 2 248 14 789 2 229 1 942 1 546 6 400 1 383 2 009 1 538	1 428 2 000 12 020 2 012 1 771 1 436 5 591 1 254 1 822 1 395	856 1 153 5 228 1 130 997 932 2 648 728 1 059 764	671 934 4 222 942 808 749 2 174 567 823 619	2.55 2.59 2.51 2.55 2.71 2.55 2.37 2.59 2.59 2.78	3.13 3.08 3.03 3.04 3.23 3.04 2.96 3.13 3.14 3.29	396 360 6 207 1 429 508 315 1 474 241 336 251	338 360 1 573 403 496 267 761 196 288 251	58 4 634 1 026 12 48 713 45 48
Dubuque County Fayette County Floyd County Grundy County Howord County Jockson County Jockson County Mitchell County Tomo County Winneshiek County Worth County Worth County	82 374 21 233 16 556 11 837 9 559 14 348 19 660 10 567 17 004 18 747 7 860	30 799 8 490 6 721 4 776 3 856 5 713 7 527 4 253 6 768 7 256 3 239	22 150 5 966 4 788 3 510 2 684 4 126 5 479 3 031 4 878 5 121 2 296	18 803 5 252 4 202 3 198 2 379 3 663 4 711 2 753 4 236 4 577 2 027	2 609 501 448 197 342 566 199 444 372 189	8 649 2 524 1 933 1 266 1 172 1 587 2 048 1 222 1 890 2 135 943	7 505 2 323 1 788 1 185 1 100 1 425 1 870 1 136 1 681 1 856 881	3 467 1 382 1 029 746 665 818 1 040 667 975 959 537	2 759 1 111 858 613 510 675 819 544 772 764 428	2.67 2.50 2.46 2.48 2.48 2.51 2.61 2.48 2.51 2.51 2.58 2.43	3.23 3.07 2.99 2.96 3.07 3.02 3.15 3.03 3.01 3.14 2.96	4 029 610 502 192 250 282 290 361 415 2 100 131	1 443 333 400 192 235 236 285 314 415 322 131	2 586 277 102 - 15 46 5 47 - 1 778
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Folls city Dubuque city Moson City city Woterloo city	29 278 53 977 27 929 65 555	11 689 21 437 12 027 27 037	7 663 14 599 7 676 17 930	6 507 12 031 6 279 13 838	944 2 055 1 137 3 357	4 026 6 838 4 351 9 107	2 784 5 931 3 788 7 804	988 2 694 1 792 3 517	818 2 165 1 488 2 833	2.50 2.52 2.32 2.42	2.98 3.11 2.95 3.00	5 020 3 569 1 111 912	579 1 138 567 747	4 441 2 431 544 165
COUNTY Adoms County Appanose County Clorke County Davis County Decotur County Des Moines County Henry County Josper County Jefferson County Keokuk County Keokuk County	527 220 4 759 13 519 8 174 8 123 7 625 41 866 17 778 34 115 15 238 11 435	2 005 5 609 3 343 3 093 3 207 16 874 7 089 13 632 6 309 4 573	148 264 1 388 3 828 2 333 2 319 2 146 11 734 5 075 10 005 4 288 3 307	127 625 1 263 3 206 2 032 2 077 1 898 9 603 4 398 8 786 3 683 2 893	90 479 227 174 178 1 676 494 897 466 287	64 092 617 1 781 1 010 774 1 061 5 140 2 014 3 627 2 021 1 266	55 103 571 1 613 897 720 956 4 562 1 829 3 230 1 778 1 184	330 964 504 425 560 2 230 995 1 656 752 760	22 942 256 745 406 354 432 1 843 803 1 347 623 613	2.48 2.37 2.41 2.45 2.63 2.38 2.48 2.51 2.50 2.42 2.50	2.92 2.97 2.96 3.11 2.96 3.03 3.03 2.96 2.98 3.00	107 224 113 189 713 748 1 448 680 1 072 189	11 806 107 212 105 189 173 609 1 187 627 202 189	16 273 12 12 8 - 540 139 261 53 870
Lee County	37 210 8 862 20 820 27 600 36 840 7 923 16 136 17 759 5 272 63 525	14 936 3 766 8 306 10 815 14 890 3 196 6 687 7 158 2 218 25 941	10 483 2 537 6 018 7 879 10 478 2 238 4 608 5 036 1 562 15 884	8 641 2 213 5 256 6 944 8 906 1 905 3 975 4 436 1 404 13 883	1 453 247 576 708 1 233 242 490 458 110 1 494	4 453 1 229 2 288 2 936 4 412 958 2 079 2 122 656 10 057	3 998 1 127 2 075 2 673 3 872 893 1 918 1 856 612 6 585	2 068 660 1 135 1 360 1 872 540 1 190 963 394 2 145	1 687 535 923 1 110 1 494 428 968 783 328 1 820	2.49 2.35 2.51 2.55 2.47 2.48 2.41 2.48 2.38 2.45	3.03 2.93 2.99 3.06 2.99 3.04 2.97 3.01 2.89 2.98	1 477 208 702 2 401 1 436 191 734 1 274 148 10 727	1 353 205 261 1 065 1 413 191 625 326 148 615	124 3 441 1 336 23 - 109 948 - 10 112
Taylor County	6 932 12 487 7 547 34 963 34 770 19 004 6 938	2 859 5 173 3 056 14 555 12 659 7 454 2 953	2 013 3 502 2 167 10 135 9 950 5 289 2 062	1 799 2 934 1 925 8 404 8 669 4 627 1 865	159 440 173 1 361 1 015 477 139	846 1 671 889 4 420 2 709 2 165 891	793 1 494 824 3 948 2 321 1 932 842	519 853 505 2 162 1 070 1 006 567	426 703 393 1 748 883 851 440	2.42 2.41 2.47 2.40 2.75 2.55 2.35	2.96 2.98 3.00 2.91 3.14 3.09 2.87	182 263 129 724 1 263 608 129	182 209 86 368 471 568 120	54 43 356 792 40
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city Fort Modison city Indionolo city Keokuk city Morsholltown city Newton city Oskolosos city Ottumwa city District 4	36 854 26 705 10 697 10 305 12 194 23 916 14 553 10 109 23 826 541 917	15 613 10 986 4 580 4 146 5 064 9 974 6 229 4 337 10 280	8 293 7 326 2 991 2 898 3 360 6 663 4 195 2 821 6 828	7 161 5 730 2 381 2 434 2 560 5 471 3 579 2 321 5 481	829 1 290 490 380 662 978 480 398 1 096 20 450	7 320 3 660 1 589 1 248 1 704 3 311 2 034 1 516 3 452 67 609	4 198 3 225 1 437 1 081 1 541 2 898 1 819 1 364 3 096	979 1 631 737 527 805 1 308 908 756 1 735	845 1 376 612 453 663 1 070 762 637 1 428	2.36 2.43 2.34 2.49 2.41 2.40 2.34 2.33 2.32 2.50	2.90 3.02 2.94 3.02 3.00 2.97 2.88 2.93 2.87	10 344 503 921 1 035 257 1 262 236 523 662 13 359	253 424 921 243 231 1 243 236 202 368 7 976	10 091 79 792 26 19 - 321 294 5 383

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbol	s, see text]											_		
State			Far	nily households		•	Nonfamily ho	useholds		Persons	per—	Persons	in graup q	orters
Congressional District							Househo	older living o	lane					
County Place and [In Selected								65 years	and over					
States] County Subdivision					Female house-								Institu-	Other
[10,000 or More	Persans in			Married- couple	holder, no husband					Hause-			tional- ized per-	persons in group
Persons]	households	All households	Total	family	present	Tatal	Total	Tatal	Femole	hald	Fomily	Tatol	sons	quorters
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adair County	8 232 7 128	3 419 2 936	2 408 2 102	2 176 1 927	163 131	1 011 834	945 786	563 474	467 378	2.41 2.43	2.94 2.95	177 206	177 206	-
Cass Caunty Dollos County	14 737 29 196	6 177 11 204	4 206 8 297	3 732 7 125	342 861	1 971 2 907	1 828 2 478	1 076 1 194	888 995	2.39 2.61	2.96 3.07	391 559	391 440	119
Fremont County Guthrie Caunty	8 037 10 678	3 217 4 407	2 309 3 15B	2 023 2 791	210 266	908 1 249	840 1 152	556 694	436 549	2.50 2.42	3.01 2.92	189 257	179 257	10
Horrisan County Madison County	14 423 12 217	5 656 4 715	4 066 3 492	3 550 3 105	385 300	1 590 1 223	1 454 1 113	909 681	724 561	2.55 2.59	3.0B 3.0B	307 266	307 266	-
Mills County Montgamery County	12 363 11 759	4 665 4 955	3 469 3 382	2 945 2 907	416 369	1 196 1 573	1 060 1 439	573 832	465 696	2.65 2.37	3.13 2.93	839 317	696 294	143 23
Polk CauntyPattawottamie County	318 917 81 375	129 237 31 262	85 847 22 827	69 227 18 392	13 237 3 501	43 390 8 435	34 855 7 280	12 014 3 326	9 BB1 2 670	2.47 2.60	3.03 3.07	B 223 1 253	3 595 803	4 628 450
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	12 855	5 024	3 702	3 347	269	1 322	1 242	729	592	2.56	3.07	375	365	10
Ankeny city	18 251	6 756	4 923	4 273	515	1 833	1 286	272	227	2.70	3.15	231	74	157
Council Bluffs city Des Moines city	53 302 186 819	21 131 78 453	14 672 48 960	11 145 37 267	2 842 9 373	6 459 29 493	5 519 24 117	2 393 9 077	1 946 7 458	2.52 2.38	3.04 3.01	1 013 6 368	62B 2 158	385 4 210
Urbandale city West Des Moines city	23 345 31 205	9 013 12 974	6 586 8 410	5 763 7 246	679 913	2 427 4 564	1 833 3 522	412 966	351 801	2.59 2.41	3.04 2.99	155 497	155 457	40
District 5	537 524	213 869	150 659	131 571	14 373	63 210	57 104	31 429	25 607	2.51	3.06	17 933	11 113	6 B20
COUNTY														
Boone County Bueno Vista County	24 129 18 713	9 827 7 515	6 952 5 217	6 034 4 675	710 405	2 875 2 298	2 534 2 068	1 336 1 095	1 072 900	2.46 2.49	2.96 3.06	1 057 1 252	996 425	61 827
Calhoun County	11 071 20 910	4 684 7 964	3 169 5 626	2 845 4 949	23B 499	1 515 2 338	1 441 2 150	955 1 223	791 983	2.36	2.96 3.24	437 513	425 401 389	36 124
Cherokee CountyClay County	13 653 17 330	5 514 7 074	3 835 4 836	3 386 4 234	332 477	1 679 2 238	1 534 1 971	837 962	668 777	2.48 2.45	3.05 3.02	445 255	445 255	=
Crawfard County Dickinson County	16 21B 14 442	6 397 6 160	4 486 4 270	3 909 3 766	395 375	1 911 1 890	1 739 1 706	964 888	772 709	2.54 2.34	3.11 2.86	557 467	261 265 342	296 202
Emmet County Fronklin County	11 097 11 151	4 461 4 579	3 113 3 207	2 709 2 851	307 262	1 348 1 372	1 190 1 269	671 752	558 625	2.49 2.44	3.04 2.99	472 213	342 201	202 130 12
Greene County	9 885	4 195	2 849	2 520	252	1 346	1 232	788	655	2.36	2.92	160	160	_
Honcock County	15 809 12 429	6 35B 4 B67	4 614 3 540	4 044 3 151	431 271	1 744 1 327	1 589 1 214	892 717	728 591	2.49 2.55	2.98 3.07	262 209	261 209	1 -
Hardin County	18 149 10 589	7 611 4 339	5 280 3 101	4 713 2 785	420 234	2 331 1 238	2 129 1 154	1 251 691	1 042 566	2.3B 2.44	2.92 2.96	945 167	636 148	309 19
Kossuth County	B 164 18 21B	3 222 7 194	2 317 5 101	2 121 4 597	140 369	905 2 093	849 1 962	541 1 143	453 911	2.53 2.53 2.74	3.09 3.11	201 373	188 348	13 25
Lyon Caunty	11 764 9 754	4 2B9 4 098	3 284 2 819	3 045 2 435	171 271	1 005 1 279	959 1 176	616 740	506 594	2.38	3.25 2.93	188 280	188 272	8
O'Brien County	14 B96	5 980	4 236	3 869	277	1 744	1 623	926	776	2.49	3.05	548	403	145
Osceolo County Palo Alto County	7 147 10 359	2 817 4 183	2 012 2 806	1 841 2 523	126 213	805 1 377	749 1 232	455 718	356 602	2.54 2.48	3.11 3.11	120 310	120 274	36
Plymouth County Pocohontas County	22 687 9 313	8 417 3 820	6 257 2 680	5 619 2 424	473 169	2 160 1 140	1 984 1 065	1 107 668	892 547	2.70 2.44	3.22 2.99	701 21 2	420 212	281
Sac County	12 091 27 797	4 914 9 925	3 454 7 584	3 087 7 057	265 371	1 460 2 341	1 379 2 180	B19 1 268	667 1 079	2.46 2.80	3.01	233 2 106	232 456	1 650
Winnebogo County	38 956 11 449	15 963 4 704	10 928 3 271	9 066 2 907	1 452 280	5 035 1 433	4 456 1 326	2 139 755	1 713 619	2.44 2.43	3.00 3.00	1 386 673 2 888	1 095 261 958	291 412
Wright County	95 388 13 966	36 899 5 899	25 734 4 081	20 775 3 634	3 B58 330	11 165 1 818	9 574 1 670	755 4 543 969	3 687 768	2.43 2.59 2.37	3.13 2.90	2 BBB 303	958 292	1 930
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boone city	12 031 24 712	5 086 10 502	3 327 6 799	2 780 5 379	457 1 172	1 759 3 703	1 565 3 272	815 1 525 3 791	666 1 242	2.37 2.35 2.55 2.35	2.97 2.97	361 1 182	361 891	291
Signax City citySpencer city	77 BO4 10 B11	30 4BB 4 597	20 769 2 951	16 374 2 505	3 461 378	9 719 1 646	8 261 1 437	3 791 664	3 106 543	2.55 2.35	3.12 2.99	2 701 255	886 255	1 815

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of s	ymbols, see text	1								г	
State		Lond	oreo	Persons	per—	State		Lond	reo	Persons	per—
Congressional District						Congressional District					
County						County					
Place and [In Selected						Place and [In Selected					
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or						States] County					
More Persons]		Squore kilo-		Squore	Squore	Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Squore kilo-		Squore	Squore
More reisons]	All persons	meters	Squore miles	kilometer	mile	More reisonsj	All persons	meters	Squore miles	kilometer	mile
The State	2 776 755	144 716.0	55 874.9	19.2	49.7	District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
District 1	555 229	11 604.7	4 480.6	47.8	123.9	Wopello County	35 687	1 118.5	431.8	31.9	82.6
COUNTY	17.001					Worren County	36 033 19 612	1 480.7 1 473.3	571.7 568.8	24.3 13.3	63.0 34.5
Clinton County	17 381 51 040	1 501.1 1 800.2	579.6 695.0	11.6 28.4	30.0 73.4	Woyne County	7 067	1 361.4	525.6	5.2	13.4
Johnson County Jones County	96 119 19 444	1 591.7 1 490.2	614.5 575.4	60.4 13.0	156.4 33.8	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Linn County	168 767 11 592	1 858.4 1 041.0	717.5 401.9	90.8 11.1	235.2 28.8	Ames cityBurlington city	47 198 27 208	50.9 34.3	19.7 13.2	927.3 793.2	2 395.8 2 061.2
Muscatine County Scott County	39 907 150 979	1 136.2 1 186.0	438.7 457.9	35.1 127.3	91.0 329.7	Fort Modison city	11 618 11 340	24.0 21.7	9.3 8.4	484.1 522.6	1 249.2 1 350.0
	130 777	1 100.0	437.7	127.3	327.7	Keokuk city	12 451 25 178	23.9 39.1	9.2 15.1	521.0 643.9	1 353.4 1 667.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	28 132	55.0	21.2	511.5	1 327.0	Newton city	14 789	23.2	9.0 5.5	637.5	1 643.2
Cedor Ropids city	108 751	138.5	53.5	785.2	2 032.7	Oskolooso city	10 632 24 488	14.3 40.6	15.7	603.2	1 559.7
Clinton city	29 201 10 347	91.9 20.3	35.5 7.8	317.7 509.7	822.6 1 326.5	District 4	555 276	19 421.1	7 498.5	28.6	74.1
Oavenport citylowo City city	95 333 59 738	158.9 57.0	61.4 22.0	600.0 1 048.0	1 552.7 2 715.4 2 147.7	COUNTY					
Morion city	20 403 22 881	24.7 44.5	9.5 17.2	826.0 514.2	2 147.7 1 330.3	Adoir County	8 409	1 474.6	569.3	5.7	14.8
District 2	555 494	31 756.9	12 261.4	17.5	45.3	Audubon County	7 334 15 128	1 147.8 1 461.7	443.2 564.3	10.3	16.5 26.8
COUNTY				İ		Oollos County	29 755 8 226	1 519.0 1 324.3	586.5 511.3	19.6	50.7 16.1
Allomokee County	13 855	1 656.6	639.6	8.4	21.7	Guthrie County	10 935 14 730	1 529.7 1 804.9	590.6 696.9	7.1 8.2	18.5 21.1
Benton County Block Hawk County	22 429 123 798	1 855.6 1 469.5	716.5 567.4	12.1 84.2	31.3 218.2	Modison County	12 483 13 202	1 453.4 1 130.7	561.2 436.6	8.6 11.7	22.2 30.2
Bremer County Buchonon County	22 813	1 134.3 1 479.6	437.9 571.3	20.1 14.1	52.1 36.5	Montgomery County	12 076 327 140	1 097.9 1 475.0	423.9 569.5	11.0 221.8	28.5 574.4
Butler County Cerro Gordo County	20 844 15 731 46 733	1 503.3 1 472.2	580.4 568.4	10.5	27.1 82.2	Polk County	82 628 13 230	2 471.7 1 530.5	954.3 590.9	33.4	86.6 22.4
Chickosaw County Clayton County	13 295 19 054	1 307.2 2 017.2	504.7 778.8	10.2	26.3	Shelby County	13 230	1 330.3	370.7	0.0	22.7
Oelawore County	18 035	1 496.7	577.9	9.4 12.0	24.5 31.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city	18 482	34.1	13.2	542.0	1 400.2
Oubuque CountyFayette County	86 403 21 843	1 575.3 1 893.2	608.2 731.0	54.8 11.5	142.1 29.9	Council Bluffs city	54 315 193 187	95.3 194.9	36.8 75.3	569.9 991.2	1 476.0 2 565.6
Floyd County Grundy County	17 058 12 029	1 296.5 1 301.6	500.6 502.6	13.2	34.1 23.9	Oes Moines city	23 500 31 702	27.8	10.7	845.3	2 196.3 1 771.1
Howord County	9 809 14 630	1 226.2 1 519.0	473.4 586.5	8.0 9.6	20.7 24.9	West Oes Moines city	555 457	46.4 46 105.7	17.9 17 801.4	683.2 12.0	31.2
Jockson County	19 950	1 647.6	636.1	12.1	31.4		333 437	40 103.7	17 001.4	12.0	01.2
Mitchell County	10 928 17 419	1 214.6 1 868.3	469.0 721.4	9.0 9.3	23.3 24.1	COUNTY	25 186	1 480.2	571.5	17.0	44.1
Winneshiek County Worth County	20 847 7 991	1 786.2 1 036.0	689.7 400.0	11.7	30.2 20.0	Bueno Visto County	19 965	1 488.8	574.8 570.2	13.4	34.7 20.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Corroll County	11 508 21 423	1 476.8 1 474.6	569.3	14.5	37.6 24.4
Cedor Falls city	34 298	73.7	28.4	465.4	1 207.7	Cherokee County	14 098 17 585	1 495.0 1 473.5	577.2 568.9	9.4	30.9
Oubuque city Moson City city	57 546 29 040	59.7 66.3	23.1 25.6	963.9 438.0	2 491.2 1 134.4	Crowford County	16 775 14 909	1 850.3 987.0	714.4 381.1	9.1 15.1	23.5 39.1
Woterloo city	66 467	156.9	60.6	423.6	1 096.8	Fronklin County	11 569 11 364	1 025.0 1 508.6	395.8 582.5	11.3	29.2 19.5
District 3	555 299	35 827.6	13 833.0	15.5	40.1	Greene County	10 045 16 071	1 472.3 1 493.7	568.4 576.7	6.8 10.8	17.7 27.9
COUNTY						Honcock County	12 638 19 094	1 479.3 1 474.5	571.1 569.3	8.5 12.9	22.1 33.5
Adoms County	4 866 13 743	1 097.0 1 285.4	423.6 496.3	4.4 10.7	11.5 27.7	Humboldt County	10 756	1 125.2 1 118.2	434.4 431.7	9.6 7.5	24.8 19.4
Clarke County Oavis County	8 287 8 312	1 116.7 1 303.5	431.2 503.3	7.4 6.4	19.2 16.5	Kossuth County	8 365 18 591	2 520.3	973.1	7.4 7.9	19.1
Oecatur County Oes Moines County	8 338 42 614	1 378.5 1 077.9	532.3 416.2	6.0 39.5	15.7 102.4	Lyon County	11 952 10 034	1 521.8 1 795.3	587.6 693.2	5.6	20.3 14.5
Henry County	19 226 34 795	1 125.3 1 890.8	434.5 730.0	17.1 18.4	44.2 47.7	O'Brien County	15 444 7 267	1 484.4 1 032.9	573.1 398.8	10.4 7.0	26.9 18.2
Jefferson County Keokuk County	16 310 11 624	1 127.6 1 500.2	435.4 579.2	14.5	37.5 20.1	Polo Alto County	10 669 23 388	1 460.4 2 236.8	563.9 863.6	7.3 10.5	18.9 27.1
Lee County	38 687	1 340.1	517.4	28.9	74.8	Pocohontos County	9 525 12 324	1 496.4 1 491.4	577.7 575.8	6.4 8.3	16.5 21.4
Lucas County	9 070 21 522	1 115.2 1 478.8	430.6 570.9	8.1 14.6	21.1 37.7	Sioux County	29 903 40 342	1 989.0 1 852.6	767.9 715.3	15.0 21.8	38.9 56.4
Morion County	30 001	1 435.5	554.3	20.9	54.1	Webster County	12 122	1 037.3	400.5	11.7	30.3 112.6
Morsholl County	38 276 8 114	1 482.4 1 122.6	572.4 433.4	25.8 7.2	66.9 18.7	Woodbury County	98 276 14 269	2 260.2 1 504.2	872.7 580.8	43.5 9.5	24.6
Poge County Poweshiek County	16 870 19 033	1 385.3 1 515.4	534.9 585.1	12.2 12.6	31.5 32.5	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Ringgold County	5 420 74 252	1 392.7 1 483.8	537.7 572.9	3.9 50.0	10.1 129.6	Boone city	12 392	22.9	8.8	541.1	1 408.2
Taylor County Union County	7 114 12 750	1 383.0 1 099.2	534.0 424.4	5.1 11.6	13.3 30.0	Fort Dodge city	25 894 80 505	37.3 140.6	14.4 54.3	694.2 572.6	1 798.2 1 482.6
Von Buren County	7 676	1 256.8	485.3	6.1	15.8	Spencer city	11 066	25.9	10.0	427.3	1 106.6

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

						·	American I	Indian, Eskima	, ar Aleut					
Congressional District American Indian Area									Age					
American maian Area	All persons	Total	Female	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 ta 44 years	45 ta 54 years	55 ta 59 years	60 ta 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 2	555 494	1 380	710	175	858	810	80	78	393	107	44	39	69	23.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas Sac and Fax (lowo) Reservation, IA	577 577	564 564	277 277	63 63	345 345	323 323	32 32	26 26	134 134	49 49	22 22	25 25	35 35	22.6 22.6
District 5	555 457	2 313	1 205	359	1 339	1 247	139	155	638	148	41	38	88	19.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All oreasOmoha Reservatian, IA—NE (pt.)	- 1	-	<u>-</u>	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]						
State Congressional District	The Stote	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5
HOUSING UNITS						
All housing units	1 143 669	223 842	226 600	229 322	230 124	233 781
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Occupied housing units	1 064 325 745 377	211 466 141 152	209 760 151 549	212 356 151 226	216 874 148 131	213 869 153 319
WhiteBlock	734 598 6 112	138 464 1 466	149 578 1 378	149 865 578 155	144 344 2 369 223	152 347 321 181
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islonder Other roce	939 2 231 1 497	176 566 480	204 205 184	418 210	753 442	289 181
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	4 493	1 425	596	600	1 322	550
Renter-occupied housing units White	318 948 302 176	70 314 64 720	58 211 55 895	61 130 58 683	68 743 64 092	60 550 58 786
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9 629 1 218	3 131 245	1 767 169	910 154	3 219 247	602 403 381
Asion or Pocific IslonderOther roce	4 056 1 869	1 508 710	222 158	1 143 240	802 383	378
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	4 433	1 549	440	599	1 080	765
ROOMS						
All housing units	1 143 669 39 607	223 842 10 252	226 600 6 232	229 322 7 603	230 124 9 615	233 781 5 905 50 526
3 or 4 rooms 5 or 6 rooms	278 954 463 774	58 353 86 674	51 153 95 468	58 022 95 538 50 876	60 900 91 354 50 164	94 740 61 186
7 or 8 rooms 9 or more rooms	268 174 93 160	50 007 18 556	55 941 17 806	17 283	18 091	21 424
PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	745 377 738 029	141 152 139 811	151 549 149 895	151 226 149 780	148 131 146 450	1 53 319 152 093
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	6 232 1 116	1 139 202	1 419 235	1 221 225	1 403 278	1 050 176
Mean Renter-occupied housing units	.42 318 948	.42 70 314	.42 58 211	.42 61 130	.42 68 743	.40 60 550
1.00 or less	310 287 5 980	67 966 1 545	56 977 912	59 593 1 090	66 516 1 501	59 235 932
1.51 or more	2 681 .49	803 .51	322 .48	447 .49	726 .51	383 .47
VACANCY STATUS					12.000	19 912
Vacant housing units	79 344 11 076 21 895	12 376 1 719 4 235	16 840 2 110 4 066	16 966 2 420 4 012	13 250 2 311 4 829	2 516 4 753
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occosional use	8 416 14 644	1 408 1 779	1 694 4 535	2 192 2 857	1 582 852	1 540 4 621
For migront workers Other vocant	52 23 261	5 3 230	4 426	11 5 474	3 670	21 6 461
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
All housing units	1 143 669 852 993	223 842 150 794	226 600 176 001	229 322 172 543	230 124 163 910	233 781 189 745 2 611
1, attoched	17 735 42 017	4 364 10 661	2 890 9 055 9 231	2 759 8 358 9 954	5 111 7 230 6 711	6 713 8 667
3 or 4	44 939 40 745 36 097	10 376 11 284 12 355 7 337	9 231 7 240 4 865	6 581 5 250	8 905 9 753	6 735 3 874
20 to 49	28 701 11 963	7 337 2 508	2 675 1 340	3 849 1 862	12 390 4 834	2 450 1 419
50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	56 857 11 622	11 763 2 400	10 589 2 714	15 743 2 423	9 404 1 876	9 358 2 209
VALUE						
Specified ewner-occupied housing units	566 559	112 049	111 921	108 087 18 346	118 983 8 840	115 519 22 158
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	67 309 162 614 163 526	4 646 22 898 36 177	13 319 37 256 34 391	33 324 28 688	27 841 34 961	41 295 29 309
\$60,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	79 347 54 688	20 300 15 361	13 603 8 346	13 843 8 713	20 419 14 916	11 182 7 352
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	27 708 6 959	8 699 2 423	3 625 902	3 924 814	8 424 2 120 690	3 036 700 241
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999	2 291 1 047	845 366	263 114 102	252 100 83	342 430	115 519 22 158 21 129 29 309 11 182 7 352 3 036 700 241 125 121 27 200
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollars)	1 070 45 900	334 55 800	42 600	41 400	52 900	37 200
CONTRACT RENT				***	42 000	49 315
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less than \$150	282 984 42 221	66 326 5 014	49 706 9 339 9 491	53 645 9 756 8 60 4	63 992 6 466 4 804	11 646 10 224
\$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$299	39 286 43 605 42 671	6 163 9 457 12 100	9 766 8 047	9 445 7 977	6 056 7 482	8 881 7 065 5 998
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$599	61 633 32 945	19 466 9 915	7 495 2 179	9 666 4 226	19 00B 15 006	1 619
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	4 218 1 287	1 611 429	290 52	423 175	1 776 599 271	118 32 35
No cash rent	573 14 545 261	162 2 009 298	48 2 999 223	57 3 316 236	2 524 2 524 335	32 35 3 697 205
Medion (dollors)	261	290	223		000	

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

State	is, see rextj			All housing	units	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Occupied ho	using units		Vocont hous	ing units	
Congressional District		-		Units in st	ructure									
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- toched	1 unit, ottoched	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, troiler, other	Meon number of rooms	Totol	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonol, recre- ationol, or occo- sionol use	Home- owner voconcy rote	Rentol voconcy rote
The State District 1	1 143 669 223 842	852 993 150 794	17 735 4 364	86 956 21 037	40 745 11 284	76 761 22 200	68 479 14 163	5.7 5.6	1 064 325 211 466	16 009 3 689	79 344 12 376	14 644 1 779	1.5 1.2	6.4 5.7
COUNTY Cedor County Clinton County Johnson County Jones County Jinn County Louiso County Muscotine County Scott County	7 146 21 296 37 210 7 366 68 357 5 044 16 044 61 379	5 860 16 040 18 279 5 873 48 229 3 681 11 720 41 112	44 130 1 323 54 682 28 161 1 942	455 2 340 3 867 548 5 546 177 1 483 6 621	119 605 3 630 83 3 067 75 476 3 229	42 1 237 6 970 129 7 284 29 587 5 922	626 944 3 141 679 3 549 1 054 1 617 2 553	6.1 5.7 5.3 6.1 5.7 5.7 5.7	6 684 19 757 36 067 6 917 65 501 4 296 14 806 57 438	57 224 984 84 910 88 387 955	462 1 539 1 143 449 2 856 748 1 238 3 941	119 176 102 64 388 411 373 146	1.2 1.5 .8 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.3	3.8 8.8 2.2 5.2 4.6 8.5 7.0 8.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8etrendorf city	11 063 45 473 12 584 4 757 40 343 22 464 7 998 9 297 226 600	7 791 31 015 8 931 1 228 25 317 9 530 5 530 6 664 176 001	628 539 80 384 1 163 825 48 119	666 3 851 1 906 815 5 434 2 593 857 1 180	383 2 379 352 628 2 623 2 839 425 380 7 240	1 276 6 344 1 009 1 343 4 469 5 379 575 514	319 1 345 306 359 1 337 1 298 563 440 13 303	6.1 5.6 5.5 4.6 5.4 5.0 5.7 5.5	10 663 43 674 11 667 4 605 37 205 21 951 7 772 8 756 209 760	85 629 133 114 740 708 94 234	400 1 799 917 152 3 138 513 226 541 16 840	32 81 28 7 58 32 9 11	.9 1.4 1.7 1.2 1.7 .8 .6 1.5	5.9 4.6 10.0 3.1 9.3 1.7 4.7 7.9 6.5
COUNTY Allomokee County Benton County Block Hawk County Bremer County Buchonon County Burland County Burland County Cerro Gorda County Chickosaw County Clayton County Delowore County Delowore County	6 603 9 125 49 688 8 847 8 272 6 483 20 954 5 486 8 344 7 408	4 609 7 521 35 952 7 300 6 758 5 837 16 038 4 675 6 679 6 114	34 40 1 240 67 99 27 211 45 60 37	428 587 4 330 679 532 260 1 461 291 562 449	131 216 2 342 228 101 57 1 028 119 171 66	37 125 4 158 249 78 26 1 417 37 96 66	1 364 636 1 666 324 704 276 799 319 776 676	5.6 6.0 5.4 6.0 5.9 6.1 5.6 6.1 5.9	5 268 8 518 46 932 8 394 7 506 6 036 19 061 5 040 7 218 6 389	79 86 882 73 163 53 171 48 108 91	1 335 607 2 756 453 766 447 1 893 446 1 126 1 019	1 002 119 132 18 282 28 849 31 609 595	1.0 1.5 1.5 1.1 1.7 1.9 1.7 1.5 1.3	7.1 5.9 6.3 6.0 8.9 7.3 6.2 8.8 6.4 6.5
Dubuque County Fayette County Floyd County Grundy County Iowo County Jockson County Jockson County Tomo County Winneshiek County Worth County	32 053 9 262 7 233 5 158 4 155 6 003 8 426 4 514 7 417 7 726 3 443	21 778 7 883 6 096 4 524 3 580 4 890 6 468 3 922 6 372 6 033 2 972	625 57 40 24 24 74 28 24 56 55 23	4 445 625 534 316 238 525 577 251 336 687 173	1 512 174 95 97 39 85 237 83 88 258	1 773 90 205 4 33 40 149 12 128 155 2	1 920 433 263 193 241 389 967 222 437 538 160	5.7 6.0 5.9 6.1 6.1 5.8 6.2 6.1 6.0 6.2	30 799 8 490 6 721 4 776 3 856 5 713 7 527 4 253 6 768 7 256 3 239	463 79 66 31 46 58 113 46 116 102	1 254 772 512 382 299 290 899 261 649 470 204	145 41 67 26 30 13 456 14 32 27	.8 1.6 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.8 2.5 .9	5.3 10.4 9.8 6.6 5.1 4.7 7.0 4.7 5.4 7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Falls city Dubuque city Moson City city Woterloo city District 3	12 066 22 377 12 669 29 023	7 768 13 836 9 421 20 497 172 543	357 562 110 812 2 759	1 333 3 959 1 133 2 678 18 312	604 1 411 663 1 659 6 581	1 314 1 688 1 090 2 666 10 961	690 921 252 711 18 166	5.5 5.5 5.4 5.2 5.7	11 689 21 437 12 027 27 037 212 356	168 275 105 558 2 983	377 940 642 1 986	34 41 16 47 2 857	.7 .9 1.8 2.0	3.0 5.8 5.9 8.1
COUNTY Adoms County	2 234 6 402 3 599 3 365 3 692 18 248 7 507 14 338 6 739 5 024	1 897 5 035 2 847 2 753 2 833 13 337 5 764 11 508 4 689	11 54 17 20 24 257 64 90 41	79 356 235 175 212 1 713 616 950 762 210	55 115 113 64 130 619 139 285 167	24 165 46 23 137 678 237 625 234	168 677 341 330 356 1 644 687 880 846 322	5.9 5.3 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 5.7 5.6	2 005 5 609 3 343 3 093 3 207 16 874 7 089 13 632 6 309 4 573	15 97 54 87 48 224 89 157 79 66	229 793 256 272 485 1 374 418 706 430 451	11 204 23 25 44 253 43 104 32	1.6 2.8 1.5 1.3 2.2 1.5 1.5 1.1	11.3 7.9 6.2 5.5 9.6 7.3 5.2 4.6 5.7 8.2
Lee County	16 443 4 179 8 977 11 420 15 862 3 740 7 339 8 199 2 713 26 847	12 159 3 323 7 049 8 835 12 365 2 783 5 999 6 132 2 247 14 978	215 25 46 95 125 18 81 58 10	1 626 264 717 771 1 460 243 490 678 78 3 509	353 103 242 370 438 84 133 198 42 1 859	760 169 219 434 835 50 352 323 21 3 499	1 330 295 704 915 639 562 284 810 315 1 892	5.5 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.9 5.4 5.9 5.8 5.7	14 936 3 766 8 306 10 815 14 890 3 196 6 687 7 158 2 218 25 941	220 30 89 126 167 47 78 72 22 579	1 507 413 671 605 972 544 652 1 041 495 906	119 50 125 39 43 191 20 674 250	2.2 2.3 1.5 1.3 1.9 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.2	11.6 7.8 6.1 5.9 7.2 7.6 9.1 3.7 9.6 2.7
Taylor County Union County Von Buren County Wopello County Worren County Woshington County Woshington County	3 307 5 622 3 529 15 640 13 157 7 866 3 334	2 917 4 449 2 825 12 380 10 055 6 175 2 807	13 36 17 77 144 67 17	149 474 203 977 611 575 179	13 124 19 338 358 153 24	27 172 5 679 969 252 6	188 367 460 1 189 1 020 644 301	6.0 5.7 5.7 5.3 5.9 6.0 5.7	2 859 5 173 3 056 14 555 12 659 7 454 2 953	35 50 50 203 166 106 27	448 449 473 1 085 498 412 381	28 32 129 210 30 37 53	2.3 1.7 1.7 1.2 1.0 1.3 2.3	8.9 6.3 8.2 5.7 5.7 5.4 6.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city Burlington city Fort Modison city Indianolo city Keokuk city Morsholltown city Newton city Oskoloso city Ottumwo city District 4	16 058 11 777 5 209 4 304 5 582 10 630 6 477 4 638 10 912	6 800 8 714 3 743 2 637 3 904 7 719 4 941 3 443 8 662	1 018 238 75 66 103 100 55 30 58	2 733 1 541 698 401 777 1 241 630 577 927	1 543 540 135 174 169 418 192 209 295	3 152 460 346 723 409 820 586 188 624 26 977	812 284 212 303 220 332 73 191 346	5.1 5.4 5.5 5.3 5.6 5.4 5.5 5.2 5.6	15 613 10 986 4 580 4 146 5 064 9 974 6 229 4 337 10 280	495 147 46 52 80 127 62 40 131 3 908	445 791 629 158 518 656 248 301 632	27 27 38 4 10 29 10 12 19	1.1 1.6 3.1 .9 2.9 2.2 1.1 2.1 1.3	2.3 7.2 15.6 5.9 10.7 8.1 4.6 6.3 5.7

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

State				All housing	units	##F			Occupied ho	using units		Vacont hous	sing units	
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- toched	l unit,	Units in str	5 ta 9 units	10 ar more units	Mabile home, troiler, other	Meon number af roams	Total	With 1.01 or more persans per roam	Total	Far sea- sonal, recre- ational, ar occa- sianal use	Hame- awner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Adair County	3 714 3 247 6 788 11 812 3 607 5 179 6 175 4 995 5 004 5 363 135 973 32 831 5 430	3 174 2 942 5 488 9 264 3 025 4 402 5 072 4 118 3 880 4 301 88 594 25 000 4 650	13 14 48 87 22 122 41 22 40 28 4 296 329 49	196 102 435 742 175 162 330 302 229 459 8 544 2 012 253	70 79 199 420 53 158 78 80 125 142 6 111 1 278	30 8 280 280 25 18 127 115 124 89 23 277 2 488 116	231 102 338 1 019 307 317 527 358 606 344 5 157 1 724 250	6.1 6.0 6.0 5.9 6.1 5.9 5.9 6.0 5.9	3 419 2 936 6 177 11 204 3 217 4 407 5 656 4 715 4 665 4 955 129 237 31 262 5 024	24 20 43 132 37 36 96 79 67 34 2 669 635 36	295 311 611 608 390 772 519 280 339 408 6 742 1 569 406	13 8 29 16 37 251 89 31 64 19 209 73	1.7 2.4 1.9 1.3 2.6 2.0 2.0 1.6 1.1 1.7 1.5 1.4 2.1	7.6 8.8 9.6 5.7 8.3 12.8 7.8 3.1 6.2 6.2 6.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandole city West Des Moines city	6 983 22 244 83 289 9 296 13 668	4 015 15 616 53 621 6 092 7 500	270 271 2 145 567 669	301 1 772 6 730 257 360	644 1 125 3 616 279 722	1 216 2 416 14 205 1 913 4 069	537 1 044 2 972 188 348	5.6 5.2 5.1 6.2 5.9	6 756 21 131 78 453 9 013 12 974	125 517 2 089 82 102	227 1 113 4 836 283 694	12 53 120 9 41	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.2 1.8	3.2 7.0 6.7 5.0 7.0
District 5	233 781	189 745	2 611	15 380	6 735	7 743	11 567	5.9	213 869	2 541	19 912	4 621	1.6	7.3
COUNTY										40	544	•		
Boone County Buena Vista County Colhoun County Corroll County Clay County Crawford County Dickinson County Emmet County Franklin County	10 371 8 140 5 362 8 356 5 973 7 659 6 920 9 723 4 914 5 018	8 142 6 427 4 675 6 977 4 998 5 887 5 599 7 568 4 140 4 383	86 80 17 82 37 93 50 234 25 38	754 594 204 601 343 711 398 372 280 267	324 307 143 189 80 313 168 271 131	384 292 151 295 238 350 225 290 71 62	681 440 172 212 277 305 480 988 267 134	5.8 6.0 5.8 6.1 5.8 6.1 5.4 5.9 6.2	9 827 7 515 4 684 7 964 5 514 7 074 6 397 6 160 4 461 4 579	89 100 31 101 44 69 65 54 50	544 625 678 392 459 585 523 3 563 453 439	36 36 230 17 14 94 10 3 078 54	1.2 1.5 2.4 .8 2.0 1.6 1.4 2.3 1.7 2.5	4.6 7.1 7.3 4.9 7.3 5.7 9.8 6.1 9.7 8.8
Greene County Hamilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Humboldt County Ida County Skosuth County Lyon County Monano County O'Brien County	4 707 6 879 5 236 8 419 4 670 3 473 7 765 4 561 4 555 6 476	4 049 5 771 4 465 6 958 3 940 2 945 6 697 4 111 3 857 5 547	48 60 21 58 24 19 53 34 16	215 512 187 793 338 198 347 136 137 316	111 194 165 168 137 80 344 32 62	67 109 103 72 72 60 82 108 99	217 233 295 370 159 171 242 140 384 254	6.1 6.0 6.0 6.1 6.3 6.2 6.3 5.9 6.1	4 195 6 358 4 867 7 611 4 339 3 222 7 194 4 289 4 098 5 980	24 55 47 42 31 24 54 52 30 50	512 521 369 808 331 251 571 272 457 496	20 11 13 58 18 7 8 4 79	1.7 1.9 1.6 2.5 1.0 1.9 1.6 1.3 1.5	9.5 8.3 6.2 8.4 6.1 7.1 9.2 10.0 6.9 10.4
Osceola County Palo Alto County Phymouth County Procohontas County Sac County Sioux County Webster County Winnebago County Wrodbury County Wright County Wright County	2 998 4 826 8 806 4 193 5 648 10 333 17 063 5 030 39 071 6 636	2 737 4 013 7 370 3 710 4 982 8 752 12 931 4 223 28 256 5 635	10 25 85 16 27 155 270 41 782 54	117 303 414 191 268 609 1 575 310 3 491 399	58 149 226 104 81 160 504 147 1 610 189	2 68 244 13 50 126 1 005 130 2 684 157	74 268 467 159 240 531 778 179 2 248 202	6.2 5.9 6.2 6.1 6.2 5.7 6.0 5.6	2 817 4 183 8 417 3 820 4 914 9 925 15 963 4 704 36 899 5 899	22 42 109 18 41 145 158 33 901 29	181 643 389 373 734 408 1 100 326 2 172 737	3 165 26 3 293 20 43 21 75 146	1.5 2.1 .8 1.3 2.2 1.1 1.2 1.6 1.6 3.1	4.8 8.4 5.2 10.0 6.4 4.0 8.0 9.5 6.8 8.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city Fort Dodge city Sioux City city	5 332 11 212 32 177 4 824	3 888 7 860 22 481 3 313	56 232 601 82	605 1 387 3 265 653	229 416 1 491 306	362 972 2 674 350	192 345 1 665 120	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	5 086 10 502 30 488 4 597	56 102 823 47	246 710 1 689 227	10 19 40 16	1.2 1.1 1.5 1.1	5.5 9.1 6.7 5.4

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

State		wner-occupied	housing unit	s				Specific	ed owner-occu	pied housing u	nits			
Congressional District										Volue				
Place and [In Selected				:										
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- tached or ottoched	Persons per unit	Meon number of rooms	Totol	Less thon \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollors)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)
The State District 1	745 377 141 152	687 284 127 604	2.63 2.70	6.3 6.4	566 559 112 049	317 781 45 355	209 703 54 027	27 708 8 699	6 959 2 423	3 338 1 211	1 070 334	30 200 40 300	45 900 55 800	65 900 75 000
COUNTY Cedor County Linton County Johnson County Lint County Lint County Louise County	4 885 14 061 18 999 5 090 46 140	4 436 13 139 16 035 4 587 41 862	2.59 2.65 2.70 2.62 2.69	6.5 6.3 6.6 6.4 6.4	3 270 11 138 13 638 3 306 38 055	1 875 7 728 1 466 2 120 13 082	1 279 3 101 8 504 1 109 20 474	102 230 2 358 62 3 056	8 50 828 13 832	4 18 393 2 458	2 11 89 - 153	32 400 27 400 61 000 25 700 44 000 27 800	45 700 39 100 76 900 40 800 58 500 39 400	63 100 54 800 104 400 58 100 77 200 53 100
Louiso County Muscotine County Scott County	3 200 10 662 38 115	2 762 9 452 35 331	2.63 2.72 2.74	6.2 6.2 6.4	2 051 8 000 32 591	1 464 3 922 13 698	556 3 531 15 473	26 442 2 423	4 76 612	24 311	- 5 74	37 500 41 000	50 600 54 400	69 300 73 400
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city Cedor Ropids city Cinton city Corolville city Dovenport city lowo City city Morion city Muscotine city District 2	7 861 29 346 7 980 1 745 22 757 9 823 5 725 5 984	7 389 27 124 7 514 1 337 21 209 8 468 5 097 5 515	2.80 2.62 2.58 2.55 2.65 2.65 2.83 2.66	6.8 6.4 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.7 6.4 6.1	6 993 25 718 6 991 1 275 20 009 7 996 4 877 5 188	1 411 9 472 5 131 121 10 521 674 1 209 2 693	4 008 13 329 1 683 935 8 197 5 139 3 318 2 213	1 046 1 899 121 172 942 1 471 293 225 3 625	331 585 37 30 203 462 42 40	157 329 11 13 127 212 9 13	40 104 8 4 19 38 6 4	52 500 42 900 25 400 60 700 37 200 62 900 50 100 37 000 28 900	67 500 56 900 36 700 73 200 48 800 79 000 61 400 49 100	96 300 74 100 51 600 93 300 65 100 105 000 75 800 67 300 59 300
COUNTY Allomokee County Benton County Block Hawk County Bremer County Buchonon County Buffer County Cerro Gordo County Chickosow County Cloyton County Delowore County Delowore County	3 993 6 368 31 593 6 298 5 630 4 685 13 114 3 950 5 409 4 838	3 452 5 958 29 793 6 024 5 208 4 488 12 362 3 730 4 924 4 458	2.60 2.63 2.64 2.64 2.73 2.54 2.53 2.66 2.64 2.83	6.2 6.4 6.0 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.4 6.4	2 335 4 533 27 076 4 605 3 842 3 280 10 816 2 652 3 363 3 089	1 596 3 183 16 220 2 612 2 807 2 619 6 418 1 899 2 499 1 846	685 1 282 9 214 1 775 966 633 3 629 710 809 1 125	46 63 1 166 168 53 23 518 33 41	6 3 324 34 14 3 156 9 12	2 	2 32 2 - - 22 -	27 700 25 200 31 100 30 900 22 900 19 800 32 800 24 800 25 200 31 000	39 700 38 600 44 100 45 900 36 300 31 600 45 400 37 200 37 200 44 600	55 000 54 100 61 900 63 300 51 800 46 400 62 800 52 700 50 700 59 800
Dubuque County Fayette County Floyd County Grundy County Howord County Jockson County Jockson County Mitchell County Tomo County Winneshiek County Worth County	21 931 6 315 4 921 3 553 3 008 4 349 5 551 3 328 5 092 5 153 2 470	19 788 5 962 4 723 3 385 2 827 3 963 4 967 3 140 4 780 4 707 2 347	2.90 2.52 2.51 2.47 2.55 2.58 2.69 2.51 2.53 2.71 2.45	6.4 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.5	17 122 4 365 3 586 2 598 1 929 2 885 3 520 2 244 3 431 3 036 1 614	7 380 3 512 2 589 1 845 1 573 1 708 2 282 1 710 2 703 1 530 1 270	8 474 809 899 701 329 1 077 1 143 505 678 1 344 327	881 38 68 45 24 78 78 26 37 129	229 3 26 4 2 15 13 2 7 23	121 2 4 3 1 5 4 1 4 8 2	37 1 - - 2 - - 2 2 - 2	40 300 18 000 23 300 25 600 18 600 28 000 28 700 21 300 20 000 33 300 22 600	53 600 30 100 36 200 38 100 30 400 43 600 41 200 34 700 32 100 49 700 33 500	70 200 44 600 52 500 53 300 44 800 62 900 57 000 49 100 47 100 67 600 47 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Folls city Dubuque city Moson City city Woterloo city District 3	7 449 14 172 7 918 17 687 151 226	6 830 12 829 7 612 16 703	2.68 2.77 2.51 2.56 2.58	6.3 6.3 6.2 5.8 6.2	6 388 12 076 7 146 15 778 108 087	2 365 5 649 4 440 10 750 67 317	3 377 5 615 2 273 4 227 35 597	490 542 319 529 3 924	118 146 64 170 814	32 90 36 78 352	6 34 14 24 83	43 100 38 800 32 600 27 900 25 500	56 600 51 600 44 100 39 800 41 400	73 800 67 400 59 500 56 100 60 800
COUNTY Adoms County	1 454 4 177 2 419 2 400 2 272 12 279 5 212 10 172 4 205 3 566	1 352 3 725 2 163 2 153 2 048 11 130 4 721 9 469 3 649 3 350	2.36 2.46 2.50 2.66 2.47 2.58 2.60 2.60 2.54	6.3 5.7 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.3 6.2 6.2	791 2 700 1 468 1 184 1 365 9 690 3 678 7 758 2 677 2 330	643 2 238 1 069 965 1 189 6 246 2 279 4 414 1 466 2 008	137 439 380 211 170 2 992 1 272 2 908 987 292	9 20 16 7 4 314 108 334 143 26	2 2 2 1 2 78 14 66 40 40	1 1 - 47 3 29 27	 - - 13 2 7 14	15 100 15 000- 22 500 15 500 15 000- 29 800 29 000 33 400 29 800 15 000-	28 700 25 600 36 400 28 900 22 700 41 600 43 800 46 000 47 000 23 900	44 100 42 200 51 800 44 200 38 900 59 000 58 900 64 800 67 800 38 100
Lee County Lucos County Mohosko County Morion County Morsholl County Monroe County Poge County Poweshiek County Ringgold County Story County	11 061 2 799 5 815 7 989 10 596 2 458 4 719 5 045 1 672 14 515	9 916 2 574 5 338 7 230 9 873 2 150 4 446 4 578 1 503 12 806	2.61 2.42 2.57 2.68 2.58 2.54 2.47 2.58 2.36 2.65	6.0 6.1 6.2 6.2 6.4 5.9 6.4 6.4 6.2	8 197 1 775 4 047 5 843 8 404 1 426 3 460 3 470 870 11 310	5 982 1 413 2 874 3 099 5 351 1 217 2 606 1 875 719 3 103	2 005 324 1 054 2 422 2 657 186 770 1 453 137 6 563	153 32 90 268 308 19 66 114 12 1 213	38 4 13 37 54 3 10 16 -	17 1 12 15 27 1 7 9 2	2 1 4 2 7 - 1 3 -	24 400 17 500 24 000 32 900 28 200 16 500 20 500 31 100 15 000– 48 100	36 300 30 200 36 400 48 200 42 100 27 800 33 700 47 500 22 000 63 900	51 900 45 700 53 900 67 800 58 500 41 100 49 800 65 700 40 900 85 300
Taylor County Union County Von Buren County Wopello County Worren County Worten County Woshington County Woyne County	2 160 3 555 2 375 10 997 9 728 5 349 2 237	2 041 3 308 2 116 10 060 8 838 4 861 2 058	2.39 2.50 2.48 2.47 2.89 2.64 2.33	6.3 6.2 6.1 5.7 6.4 6.5 6.0	1 351 2 507 1 329 8 421 6 992 3 672 1 372	1 211 1 905 1 174 6 864 1 957 2 228 1 222	132 565 144 1 362 4 578 1 315 142	7 33 11 141 364 106 6	1 3 - 34 68 13 2	- - 16 19 6	1 - 4 6 4	15 000- 19 600 15 000- 15 900 48 000 29 000 15 000-	23 000 32 900 21 300 27 000 59 300 43 000 19 900	37 000 49 200 34 800 43 200 72 600 60 300 34 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city	6 885 7 646 3 198 2 633 3 422 6 810 4 355 2 822 7 488	6 087 7 343 2 984 2 353 3 187 6 338 4 242 2 662 7 076 136 875	2.60 2.55 2.45 2.75 2.56 2.54 2.53 2.45 2.41	6.7 6.0 6.0 6.4 6.0 6.4 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1	5 753 6 937 2 809 2 200 2 981 5 978 3 991 2 471 6 624 118 983	659 4 867 2 241 514 2 330 3 664 2 223 1 744 5 483	3 892 1 783 512 1 524 572 2 003 1 520 648 984 52 435	884 194 41 125 57 235 184 55 116	224 53 9 31 14 46 44 11 29 2 120	83 34 5 5 7 24 16 9	11 6 1 1 1 6 4 4 3	59 000 28 000 23 200 50 700 21 200 29 500 34 700 25 100 15 900 35 900	72 500 38 700 33 600 62 100 32 800 43 500 46 800 36 700 26 400 52 900	95 800 54 800 46 900 74 100 47 400 59 700 65 700 54 300 41 700 72 900

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symb	ols, see text]													
State	All c	wner-occupied	housing unit	s				Specifi	ed owner-occu	pied housing u	nits			
Congressional District						-				Volue				
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Totol	1 unit, de- toched or ottoched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Totol	Less thon \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollors)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)
District 4—Con.														
Adoir County Audubon County Coss County Oollos County Fremont County Horrison County Modison County Modison County Montgomery County Polk County Polk County Shelby County	2 514 2 233 4 434 8 332 2 327 3 328 4 212 3 466 3 488 3 555 84 307 22 226 3 709	2 346 2 155 4 084 7 533 2 121 3 122 3 844 3 210 3 048 3 268 77 916 20 703 3 525	2.42 2.41 2.43 2.69 2.49 2.57 2.64 2.71 2.68 2.71 2.60	6.4 6.4 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.1 6.6	1 554 1 441 3 129 6 030 1 525 2 208 2 859 2 021 2 334 2 582 72 674 18 100 2 526	1 302 1 212 2 298 3 008 1 204 1 678 2 148 1 252 1 306 1 880 25 395 10 087 1 772	235 213 737 2 501 295 391 671 717 922 647 37 325 7 072 709	12 16 68 363 16 99 33 41 88 39 6 858 753 38	2 	2 - 2 55 1 10 1 3 1 2 912 42 1	1 - 2 21 - 1 - 1 1 1 389 11 2	18 200 15 000- 21 400 32 000 18 200 16 800 21 500 28 800 31 600 22 800 43 000 34 400 22 800	29 400 25 300 34 700 50 100 32 000 32 000 33 600 42 800 47 000 35 200 59 700 46 900 36 500	44 000 40 000 51 600 69 600 47 200 48 800 49 900 58 200 63 400 52 200 81 800 64 800 54 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ankeny city	4 390 13 986 48 660 6 459 8 072	3 806 13 027 44 901 6 130 7 393	2.99 2.66 2.56 2.81 2.73	6.5 5.8 6.0 7.0 7.1	3 660 12 315 42 487 5 827 6 971	250 7 633 21 663 200 641	3 081 4 222 18 356 3 906 3 598	276 335 1 517 1 373 1 718	34 86 478 245 546	13 31 299 89 340	6 8 174 14 128	61 500 34 000 36 700 69 900 67 900	70 200 44 500 49 500 86 300 90 400	85 200 58 000 64 900 107 100 121 600
District 5	153 319	144 363	2.58	6.4	115 519	80 766	30 530	3 036	700	366	121	23 400	37 200	54 900
COUNTY														
Boone County 8ueno Visto County Colhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Clay County Crawford County Oickinson County Emmet County Fronklin County	7 064 5 098 3 358 5 844 3 906 4 623 4 573 4 667 3 210 3 296	6 472 4 790 3 242 5 595 3 664 4 366 4 237 4 260 3 027 3 177	2.54 2.57 2.37 2.74 2.51 2.58 2.62 2.38 2.54 2.43	6.3 6.5 6.3 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.2 6.3	5 256 3 819 2 540 4 518 2 793 3 544 3 043 3 600 2 470 2 290	3 479 2 452 2 093 2 843 2 135 2 281 2 336 1 829 2 054 1 832	1 564 1 150 394 1 504 594 1 090 671 1 184 391 434	171 154 40 145 49 129 31 281 24	34 43 9 15 7 34 2 131 1 6	6 19 2 10 6 8 1 109 -	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 66 -	27 200 27 000 15 000– 26 100 19 700 27 400 21 000 32 700 16 500 18 800	40 300 41 400 26 700 42 000 32 500 41 000 33 900 49 400 27 800 30 500	57 300 58 500 42 300 59 900 48 600 59 200 48 700 78 400 42 400 45 300
Greene County	3 007 4 515 3 551 5 476 3 159 2 309 5 256 3 308 3 039 4 484	2 873 4 313 3 334 5 197 3 030 2 188 5 048 3 195 2 796 4 272	2.35 2.53 2.58 2.40 2.48 2.55 2.59 2.73 2.36 2.53	6.4 6.6 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.5 6.6 6.5	2 189 3 378 2 487 4 200 2 415 1 611 3 748 2 258 2 092 3 406	1 771 2 272 1 764 3 158 1 742 1 288 2 725 1 767 1 739 2 527	391 1 004 682 940 595 297 934 459 323 825	23 77 27 88 64 18 74 26 26	3 21 9 10 12 4 11 2 3 6	1 4 2 3 2 1 3 3 3	- 3 1 - 3 1 1 1	15 000– 27 200 23 800 21 600 20 300 18 300 19 800 19 900 16 100 20 300	27 200 39 900 36 800 33 800 34 600 29 900 33 900 31 800 27 400 32 700	44 000 56 400 53 100 49 900 52 900 44 900 52 300 47 200 42 500 50 900
Osceola County Polo Alto County Plymouth County Pymouth County Sac County Sioux County Webster County Winnebaga County Woodbury County Woodbury County Wright County	2 104 2 966 6 295 2 838 3 564 7 762 11 000 3 508 25 280 4 259	2 049 2 790 5 915 2 725 3 430 7 282 10 315 3 382 23 309 4 090	2.53 2.48 2.76 2.43 2.45 2.88 2.58 2.51 2.71 2.41	6.4 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.5 6.6 6.3 6.5 6.2 6.4	1 494 2 140 4 252 2 045 2 609 5 615 8 909 2 636 20 889 3 273	1 224 1 733 2 204 1 733 2 157 3 255 6 289 1 885 13 694 2 505	259 382 1 840 282 415 2 151 2 311 702 6 042 720	9 20 171 25 34 169 231 41 789 39	1 26 3 2 28 53 6 212 5	1 4 11 1 1 11 22 2 2 125 4	- - 1 - 1 3 - 27	16 300 15 900 33 600 15 000– 15 800 30 600 24 400 25 200 28 600 20 300	28 000 28 000 48 800 27 000 27 100 44 700 37 000 39 300 41 000 32 700	43 200 43 900 65 900 41 700 42 700 63 300 54 400 53 100 59 100 48 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boone city	3 456 6 798 20 437 2 833	3 249 6 432 18 879 2 684	2.51 2.54 2.70 2.59	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.4	3 061 6 015 17 747 2 535	2 137 4 066 11 772 1 452	803 1 706 4 997 927	94 183 655 116	24 41 184 31	2 16 114 7	1 3 25 2	26 700 26 100 29 400 33 400	38 900 38 500 41 000 45 300	54 600 57 100 58 300 65 100

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		enter-occupied	housing unit	s			Spe	ecified renter-o	ccupied hous	ing units poyin	g cosh rent			
Congressional District County									Controct	rent				
Place and [in Selected														
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1 unit, de- toched or ottoched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total :	Less thon \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollars)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)	With meals included in rent
The State	318 948	134 594	2.25	4.6	268 439	125 112	129 124	12 343	1 287	573	182	261	350	2 222
COUNTY	70 314	21 705	2.21	4.3	64 317	20 634	38 819	4 273	429	162	226	298	378	425
Cedor County Clinton County Johnson County	1 799 5 696 17 068	1 150 2 240 3 092	2.49 2.24 2.09	5.5 4.6 3.9	1 182 4 929 16 197	757 2 839 2 779	41.5 2 062 10 649	B 26 2 426	1 1 258	1 1 85	167 183 282	220 235 360	280 288 445	7 11 96
Janes County	1 827 19 361	1 057 5 479	2.52 2.09	5.3 4.1	1 228 18 132	954 5 098	270 11 985	3 979	1 59	11	139 238	193 308	244 383	68
Louiso County Muscatine County Scott County	1 096 4 144 19 323	668 1 862 6 157	2.70 2.48 2.28	5.3 4.6 4.4	760 3 546 18 343	514 1 591 6 102	242 1 895 11 301	3 50 778	10 99	63	164 198 225	217 262 286	269 327 352	36 202
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	2 802	850	2.11			495	1 791	407	16	2	268	335	428	5
Clinton city	14 328 3 687	3 605 1 090	2.05 2.13	4.4 4.0 4.3	2 711 13 864 3 520	3 619 1 965	9 318 1 535	863 19	53	11	246 187	318 239	393 290	26 9
Corolville city Davenpart city lowo City city	2 860 14 448 12 128	249 4 146 1 720	1.89 2.25 2.09	3.7 4.3 3.7	2 814 13 996 11 912	283 4 918 2 067	2 319 8 603 7 421	206 336 2 130	4 81 227	2 58 67	307 220 282	361 283 368	407 345 470	196 40
Morion city Muscatine city	2 047 2 772	375 1 020	1.92 2.38	3.8 4.3	1 988 2 634	565 1 141	1 348 1 441	73 44	2 8	- -	240 194	294 266	349 336	29 34
District 2	58 211	27 548	2.29	4.8	46 707	28 596	17 255	756	52	48	162	223	290	346
Allomakee County Benton County	1 275 2 150	708 1 228	2.41 2.49	5.2 5.2	802 1 493	710 1 172	92 316	_ 3	Ξ	_ 2	131 132	172 189	212 242	4 3
Block Hawk County Bremer County Buchanan County	15 339 2 096 1 876	5 855 1 035 1 153	2.24 2.27 2.64	4.3 4.9 5.3	14 412 1 662 1 305	6 868 1 196 999	7 167 434 304	330 21	29 11	18 - 1	194 154 131	255 203 188	313 260 246	148 37 2
Sutler County Cerro Gordo County	1 351 5 947	1 017 2 634	2.62 2.04	5.6	826 5 320	749 2 604	75 2 649	63	1	3	1 18 188	162 253	207 322	32
Chickosaw County	1 090 1 809 1 551	666 1 096 988	2.35 2.47 2.63	5.4 5.4 5.6	774 1 057 942	639 930 717	133 124 218	1 1 6	=	1 2 1	131 132 124	1B3 173 186	234 215 247	1 15 2
Dubuque County	8 868 2 175	2 153 1 403	2.13 2.44	4.4 5.3	8 058 1 488	3 974 1 297	3 793 189	272	3	16 1	192 123	252 169	326 218	62
Floyd County	1 800 1 223	1 069 860	2.33 2.50	5.1 5.7	1 392 729	1 131 641	254 86	7	=	- 2	127 128	182 179	236 226	2 4
Howard County lowa County Jockson County	848 1 364 1 976	532 771 1 052	2.23 2.30 2.40	5.4 5.2 5.1	· 568 891 1 453	516 655 1 113	50 236 334	2 - 5	=	- - 1	114 157 140	152 207 189	197 254 246	3 3 -
Mitchell County Tomo County	925 1 676	604 1 174	2.39 2.47	5.5 5.5	551 1 047	486 830	63 202	11	1	Ξ	112 137	163 185	211 240	1 15 9
Winneshiek County	2 103 769	1 052 498	2.28 2.36	5.0 5.3	1 425 512	919 450	474 62	30	2 -	Ξ	155 126	211 173	283 216	Ź
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Folls city Dubuque city	4 240 7 265	1 101 1 276	2.20 2.02	4.2 4.2	4 098 6 995	1 537 3 363	2 447 3 365	102 251	9	3 13	211 195	276 255	337 330	15 51
Mosan City city Waterloo city	4 109 9 350	1 572 3 571	1.96 2.17	4.1 4.2	3 969 9 004	1 873 4 502	2 040 4 249	54 218	20	15	193 191	258 250	327 305	26 128
District 3	61 130	27 097	2.24	4.6	50 329	27 805	20 990	1 302	175	57	166	236	317	243
Adoms County Appanoose County	551 1 432	380 808	2.40 2.26	5.2 4.6	337 1 129	305 936	30 187	1 4	1 2	-	129 119	174 174	218 230	1 3
Clorke County Davis County	924 693	521 418	2.29 2.51	4.9 4.9	682 423	443 348	234 75	2	=	3 _	166 126	219 173	275 231	4 -
Decatur County Des Moines County Henry County	935 4 595 1 877	476 1 827 835	2.15 2.21 2.25	4.6 4.4 4.8	708 4 124 1 505	603 2 194 879	100 1 882 592	5 36 31	- 8 2	- 4 1	114 177 164	163 242 229	218 309 300	18
Josper County Jefferson County	3 460 2 104	1 647 810	2.22 2.16	4.7 4.5	2 789 1 638	1 507 861	1 264 734	15 38	1 2	2 3	174 173	240 243 154	304 316 202	10
Lee County	1 007 3 875	724 1 648	2.54	5.5 4.5	3 359	522 2 360	61 951	7	32	1 9	108 157	208 179	264 233	44
Lucas County Mohosko County Morion County	967 2 491 2 826	487 1 369 1 313	2.16 2.36 2.20	4.6 4.9 4.6	757 1 929 2 314	617 1 287 1 261	138 633 1 02 4	2 8 22	1 5	- - 2	129 150 175	209 240	276 306	1 7
Morsholl County Monroe County Page County	4 294 738 1 968	2 007 386 1 169	2.22 2.27 2.28	4.7 4.7 4.9	3 625 542 1 513	1 967 430 1 231	1 583 104 280	66 2	7	3	183 133 127	241 183 173	294 239 231	41 7 3
Ringgold County	2 113 546	945 379	2.25 2.44	4.9 5.3	1 617 1 311	911 271	677 39	26	3	ī	163 113	232 155	302 209	4
Story County	11 426 699	2 819 508	2.19 2.52	4.1 5.4	10 764 416	2 874 385	6 888 30	891 1	91 -	20 -	244 118	334 157	417 200	29
Union County Von Buren County Wopello County	1 618 681 3 558	868 414 1 708	2.23 2.44 2.19	4.8 5.1 4.3	1 351 420 3 058	892 396 1 963	453 24 1 084	6 - 9	- - 1	- - 1	147 104 159	213 143 219	276 186 281	13 - 7
Worren County	2 931 2 105	1 058 1 102	2.28 2.32	4.6 5.0	2 475 1 513	908 1 023	1 450 458	104 25	11 4	2 3	203 163	287 215	356 271 181	11 17
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	716	471	2.40	5.1	446	431	15	_	_	_	100-	137		-
Ames cityBurlington city	8 728 3 340	1 560 1 206	2.17 2.16	3.9 4.2	8 576 3 175	1 873 1 728	5 723 1 404	871 33	90 8	19 2 9	265 173	357 239 211	435 306 265	24 15 39 2
Fort Modison city Indianola city Keokuk city	1 382 1 513 1 642	527 297 556	2.07 2.02 2.09	4.4 4.1 4.2	1 303 1 467 1 554	905 495 1 084	360 932 465	38 3	29 1 2	1 -	165 213 150	294 207	351 266] 3
Morsholltown city Newton city Oskoloosa city	3 164 1 874	1 138 604 628	2.08 1.88 2.10	4.3 4.0	3 019 1 787	1 506 838 871	1 443 935	62 12	7 1	1	192 183 159	250 258 221	299 325 288	39 8 1
Ottumwo city	2 792	1 209	2.08	4.4	1 429 2 590	1 583	551 996	6 9	1	1	167 234	226 335	286 416	946
VIJIRI 7	68 743	24 457	2.18	4.3	61 468	17 326	37 718	5 554	599	271	234	333	410	, ,,,,,,

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State		renter-occupied	housing unit	s			Spe	cified renter-or	ccupied hous	ing units poyir	ng cosh rent			
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County									Controct	rent				
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Totol	1 unit, de- toched or ottoched	Persons per unit	Meon number of rooms	Total	Less thon \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quortile (dollors)	Medion (dollors)	Upper quortile (dollors)	With meals included in rent
District 4— Con. COUNTY														
Adair County Auduban County Coss County Dollos County Fremant County Horrisan County Madison County Mails County Montgomery County Polk County Polt County Shelby County Shelby County	905 703 1 743 2 872 890 1 079 1 444 1 249 1 177 1 400 44 930 9 036 1 315	599 551 1 019 1 429 626 750 931 720 647 770 11 855 3 693 867	2.36 2.49 2.28 2.38 2.53 2.43 2.50 2.44 2.46 2.24 2.08 2.34 2.43	5.4 5.8 5.1 4.8 5.3 5.5 5.2 4.9 5.0 5.1 4.0 4.4 5.7	543 380 1 303 2 320 543 680 988 889 861 1 028 43 129 7 974 830	472 348 963 1 239 466 568 785 552 505 811 7 243 2 692 682	70 31 319 1 046 77 112 192 316 345 211 29 806 5 049 144	- 17 29 - 10 18 11 5 5 234 228 2	3 5 - - 3 - 1 583 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 263 3	111 112 143 179 125 123 130 143 170 134 287 217	164 149 186 242 168 174 182 218 229 184 369 299	217 196 254 309 215 228 239 289 286 240 441 370 230	4 2 13 5 1 5 4 21 - 2 867 17 5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														,
Ankeny city Council Buffs city Des Moines city Urbandole city West Des Moines city	2 366 7 145 29 793 2 554 4 902	395 2 288 8 633 387 566	2.17 2.25 2.08 2.03 1.88	3.8 4.1 3.9 4.2 4.0	2 306 6 871 28 778 2 474 4 792	99 2 009 6 349 56 181	2 065 4 658 19 639 1 836 2 859	138 201 2 211 553 1 575	3 2 401 23 115	1 1 178 6 62	302 232 262 400 401	362 309 346 446 456	412 377 410 497 545	13 624 2 157
District 5	60 550	33 787	2.35	5.0	45 618	30 751	14 342	458	32	35	148	205	275	262
COUNTY												202	207	
Boone County Buena Vista County Colhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Clay County Crawford County Dickinson County Emmet County Fronklin County	2 763 2 417 1 326 2 120 1 608 2 451 1 824 1 493 1 251 1 283	1 390 1 268 887 1 175 1 046 1 197 1 040 891 813 895	2.24 2.32 2.36 2.31 2.40 2.21 2.33 2.24 2.34 2.44	4.8 5.0 5.3 5.1 5.2 4.8 5.1 5.6	2 165 1 849 870 1 556 1 097 2 000 1 286 1 160 908 818	1 287 1 152 737 1 044 898 1 347 886 782 765 656	862 683 127 464 198 638 395 365 143 161	15 11 6 43 - 13 3 10 -	1 - 4 - 1 - 2	3 - 1 1 2 1	169 161 117 146 119 156 140 149 134	230 218 165 207 167 208 198 210 178 186	287 285 220 271 228 271 265 273 227 239	4 5 47 11 2 3 3 2 2
Greene County Homilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Humboldt County Kossuth County Lyon County Monono County O'Brien County	1 188 1 843 1 316 2 135 1 180 913 1 938 981 1 059 1 496	814 1 140 872 1 266 679 588 1 256 755 739 962	2.36 2.39 2.47 2.34 2.33 2.50 2.38 2.78 2.44 2.37	5.5 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.7 5.5 5.9 5.3 5.3	767 1 325 864 1 560 840 552 1 229 555 658 1 016	663 854 697 1 189 610 459 932 514 593 893	102 464 164 369 228 88 293 38 60 120	1 6 2 2 1 4 2 2 5	1	1 - 1 - 1 2 1 - 2	127 152 141 143 138 120 121 107 113	171 214 191 192 189 167 175 144 153	219 284 239 247 258 223 247 192 205 216	1 20 63 3 2 4 3 2 -
Osceolo County Polo Alto County Plymouth County Pocohonias County Soc County Sioux County Webster County Winnebogo County Woodbury County Wright County	713 1 217 2 122 982 1 350 2 163 4 963 1 196 11 619 1 640	538 769 1 272 715 994 1 313 2 307 644 4 541 1 021	2.57 2.46 2.50 2.47 2.49 2.52 2.13 2.20 2.32 2.27	5.7 5.4 5.3 5.8 5.7 5.2 4.7 5.0 4.4 5.1	425 800 1 445 544 783 1 553 4 307 899 10 589 1 198	379 700 946 467 719 1 184 2 695 659 5 069 975	44 99 487 76 61 360 1 587 235 5 210 221	1 -6 1 2 7 22 5 286	- 5 - 1 - 1 15	1 1 2 2 - 9 1	117 121 157 111 121 142 157 132 189 140	167 171 214 156 160 191 216 194 255 184	212 221 285 210 198 247 284 256 328 235	- 2 2 - 2 10 9 1 47 2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	1 (20	F.1.F	2.05	4.0	1 544	890	649				169	232	292	4
Boone city	1 630 3 704 10 051 1 764	565 1 386 3 393 586	2.05 2.01 2.26 1.97	4.2 4.4 4.2 4.1	3 532 9 620 1 694	2 045 4 458 1 071	1 464 4 857 609	21 283 12	1 15 1	1 7 1	165 194 165	228 259 219	293 328 279	8 45 2

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of sym	bols, see text]		Roc	e of householder					Hausehold	der not of Hispan	ic origin	
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	White	Black	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pocific Islonder	Other roce	Householder of Hisponic origin (of ony race)	White	Block	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce
The State	1 064 325 211 466	1 036 774	15 741 4 597	2 157 421	6 287 2 074	3 366 1 190	8 926 2 974	1 031 485	15 605 4 549	2 032 397	6 162 2 047	115
COUNTY Cedor County	6 684		5		4	6	31	6 641	5	3	4	_
Clinton County Johnson County Jones County Linn County Louisa County Muscotine County Scott County	19 757 36 067 6 917 65 501 4 296 14 806 57 438	6 666 19 407 33 845 6 908 63 944 4 199 14 253 53 962	242 656 1 1 036 25 60 2 572	3 44 56 5 109 14 32 158	41 -1 347 1 297 1 67 316	23 163 2 115 57 394 430	79 465 13 419 104 725 1 13B	19 355 33 551 6 897 63 655 4 154 13 931 53 283	241 645 1 1 027 25 55 2 550	43 53 5 104 12 25 152	37 1 340 1 291 1 66 307	2 13 - 5 - 4 8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	10 663	10 390	134	18	66	55	17B	10 271	131	18	64	1
Cedor Ropids city	43 674 11 667 4 605 37 205 21 951 7 772 8 756	42 271 11 354 4 297 34 069 20 129 7 697 B 376	975 233 132 2 421 496 29 53	86 34 11 124 37 7 24	245 31 134 242 1 175 31 27	97 15 31 349 114 B 276	339 51 70 882 329 44 475	42 044 11 31B 4 259 33 561 19 920 7 662 8 1B2	967 232 130 2 402 487 28 51	B1 33 11 11B 35 7 19	239 31 133 235 1 170 31 27	4 2 7 10 - 2
District 2	209 760	205 473	3 145	373	427	342	1 036	204 802	3 132	366	411	13
Allomokee County Benton County Black Howk County Bremer County Buchonon County Buther County Cerro Gordo County Chickosaw County Clayton County Delowere County	5 268 B 518 46 932 8 394 7 506 6 036 19 061 5 040 7 218 6 389	5 256 B 500 43 672 B 360 7 478 6 030 18 7B5 5 033 7 204 6 377	2 3 2 894 15 3 1 90 2 4	4 10 71 3 4 4 15 4 5 5	5 3 203 14 10 - 53 1 2 2	1 2 92 2 11 1 11B - 3	15 21 256 15 27 12 325 8 10	5 246 B 482 43 516 B 349 7 462 6 019 18 585 5 025 7 197 6 366	3 2 BB6 15 3 1 B7 2 4 2	3 10 70 1 4 4 15 4 5 5	4 2 197 14 10 48 1 2 2	7 - 1
Dubuque County Fayette County Floyd County Grundy County Howard County Joxo County Jockson County Mitchell County Tomo County Winneshiek County Worth County Worth County	30 799 B 490 6 721 4 776 3 B56 5 713 7 527 4 253 6 768 7 256 3 239	30 561 B 454 6 703 4 770 3 850 5 701 7 502 4 248 6 544 7 220 3 225	B9 7 2 1 1 2 6 1 7 8	29 4 5 2 2. 2 8 - 195	B0 5 1 2 - 5 6 2 9 24	40 20 10 1 3 3 5 2 13 3	114 64 2B 9 6 13 30 B 2B 11	30 48B B 410 6 685 4 763 3 845 5 691 7 477 4 242 6 529 7 213 3 212	89 7 2 1 1 2 6 1 7 8	27 4 5 2 2 2 8 - 194 1	79 5 1 1 5 6 2 9 23	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Folls city Dubuque city Moson City city Woterloo city	11 689 21 437 12 027 27 037	11 419 21 216 11 797 24 076	120 B7 B3 2 769	21 24 12 38	99 77 29 97	30 33 106 57	67 97 285 157	11 383 21 151 11 622 23 981	119 B7 B0 2 762	21 23 12 3B	97 77 27 94	2 2 1 5
COUNTY	212 356	208 548	1 488	309	1 561	450	1 199	207 821	1 476	292	1 540	28
Adoms County Appanoose County Clorke County Davis County Decatur County Des Moines County Henry County Jasper County Jefferson County Keckuk County	2 005 5 609 3 343 3 093 3 207 16 874 7 089 13 632 6 309 4 573	1 998 5 561 3 335 3 075 3 17B 36 346 7 010 13 560 6 246 4 55B	1 26 1 2 10 410 26 10 23	3 9 2 9 6 20 10 18 7	7 4 4 10 46 38 30 25 5	3 6 1 3 52 5 14 8	9 25 6 13 9 136 25 55 26 5	1 992 5 540 3 330 3 065 3 171 16 265 6 992 13 521 6 226 4 553	1 26 1 2 10 406 26 10 23	2 9 2 9 6 20 9 17 7 8	7 4 4 10 45 37 29 25 5	1 2 - 1 2 - - 2 1
Lee County Lucos County Mohosko County Morion County Morshall County Mornee County Page County Poweshiek County Ringold County Story County Story County	14 936 3 766 B 306 10 B15 14 B90 3 196 6 687 7 15B 2 21B 25 941	14 418 3 74B B 248 10 732 14 673 3 1B2 6 61B 7 108 2 213 24 413	335 1 11 18 8B 8 13 15 -	23 10 6 12 34 5 13 8 3 28	27 3 33 49 57 1 30 24 2 1 079	133 4 B 4 3B - 13 3 - B6	244 12 24 39 86 3 46 10 4 20B	14 310 3 740 B 230 10 698 14 629 3 179 6 587 7 104 2 209 24 294	331 11 18 87 8 11 15 -	23 9 6 11 29 5 13 8 3 27	27 3 33 49 55 1 30 21 2	1 1 2 - 4 5
Taylor County Union County Von Buren County Wopello County Woren County Worshigston County Washigston County Wayne County	2 B59 5 173 3 056 14 555 12 659 7 454 2 953	2 847 5 144 3 048 14 367 12 584 7 390 2 948	5 3 9B 1B 30	3 11 3 32 11 12 3	2 B 2 37 23 13 2	7 5 - 21 23 9	12 11 5 62 64 54 6	2 842 5 137 3 044 14 327 12 549 7 345 2 942	5 3 9B 1B 30	3 11 2 30 B 12 3	2 B 2 34 19 13 2	1 - 4 1 -
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city Burlington city	15 613 10 986 4 580 4 146 5 064 9 974 6 229 4 337 10 280 216 874	14 159 10 509 4 315 4 126 4 847 9 767 6 183 4 286 10 107 208 436	326 3B1 135 3 1B5 B6 7 10 91	18 13 8 3 9 30 7 5 27	1 035 39 9 8 16 55 22 29 36	75 44 113 6 7 36 10 7 19	179 101 190 12 28 76 31 18 54	14 05B 10 452 4 240 4 121 4 B27 9 729 6 163 4 273 10 073 206 944	325 380 132 3 184 85 7 10 91	17 13 B 2 9 26 7 5 25	1 029 3B 9 B 16 54 21 29 33	5 2 1 - 4 - 2 4

Toble 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symb	ools, see text]											
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected			Roc	e of householder					Household	er not of Hispon	ic origin	
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce	Householder of Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Other roce
District 4—Con. COUNTY												
Adair County Auduban County Cass County Dollas County Fremont County Guthrie County Horrison County Madison County Mills County Montgomery County Polk County Polt County Shelby County Shelby County	3 419 2 936 6 177 11 204 3 217 4 407 5 656 4 715 4 665 4 955 129 237 31 262 5 024	3 415 2 935 6 164 11 137 3 203 4 393 5 640 4 698 4 641 4 947 121 420 30 832 5 011	1 3 20 2 3 2 1 5 3 5 3 5 3 8 148 148	- 6 17 3 7 5 11 12 1 317 85 6	2 	1 - 1 13 5 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 658 128 2	8 6 11 47 14 10 15 14 17 18 1 799 432	3 409 2 930 6 155 11 103 3 194 4 386 5 626 4 690 4 629 4 930 120 356 30 535 5 001	1 -3 20 2 3 2 1 5 3 5 349 146 1	- 5 17 3 7 5 10 12 1 298 78 6	1 -3 17 4 1 8 -2 1 1 414 67	- - - - - - - - 2 21 4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandole city West Des Moines city	6 756 21 131 78 453 9 013 12 974	6 698 20 758 71 556 8 804 12 610	21 140 5 036 89 161	9 58 243 13 13	18 64 1 105 88 131	10 111 513 19 59	33 381 1 377 53 181	6 676 20 495 70 758 8 772 12 491	21 138 4 990 89 160	9 51 228 13 10	17 63 1 083 86 129	- 3 17 - 3
District 5	213 869	211 133	923	584	670	559	1 315	210 451	912	535	642	14
COUNTY												
Boone County Bueno Visto Conty Colhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Clay County Crawford County Dickinson County Ermert County Fronklin County	9 827 7 515 4 684 7 964 5 514 7 074 6 397 6 160 4 461 4 579	9 784 7 381 4 672 7 947 5 498 7 037 6 369 6 142 4 448 4 548	11 21 - 3 3 3 2 3 2 3	11 8 3 4 7 14 7 8 3 3	15 95 7 9 5 16 13 3 4	6 10 2 1 1 4 6 4 4 4 22	24 47 11 15 10 22 13 13 40	9 766 7 351 4 663 7 934 5 489 7 031 6 355 6 132 4 439 4 529	11 20 - 3 3 3 2 3 2 3	11 8 3 7 14 6 8 3	15 89 7 9 4 16 12 3 4	- - - - 1 1
Greene County Homilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Humboldt County Kossuth County Lyon County Monono County O' Brien County	4 195 6 358 4 867 7 611 4 339 3 222 7 194 4 289 4 098 5 980	4 184 6 319 4 839 7 581 4 327 3 217 7 165 4 278 4 088 5 962	2 2 5 2 - 2 - -	1 9 1 6 4 3 3 5 8 7	7 20 5 9 4 1 10 5 1	1 8 22 10 2 1 14 1 1	3 26 36 23 12 6 27 3 11	4 182 6 302 4 824 7 568 4 318 3 212 7 156 4 276 4 078 5 954	2 2 - 5 2 - 1 - -	1 9 1 6 4 3 3 5 8 7	7 19 5 9 3 1 7 5 1 8	1
Osceolo County	2 817 4 183 8 417 3 820 4 914 9 925 15 963 4 704 36 899 5 899	2 810 4 168 8 397 3 814 4 903 9 882 15 568 4 677 35 247 5 881	1 1 4 2 1 7 259 3 580	4 5 5 1 6 41 6 391 4	1 7 7 - 3 24 42 12 327 6	1 2 4 3 1 6 53 6 354 7	2 5 8 7 11 15 154 19 701 29	2 809 4 165 8 391 3 810 4 894 9 874 15 470 4 666 34 953 5 860	1 4 2 1 7 258 3 572	4 5 5 1 5 6 39 5 348 4	1 7 7 7 - 3 23 40 10 319 5	- 2 - - 2 1 6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								E 053			9	
Boone city Fort Dodge city Sioux City city Spencer city	5 086 10 502 30 488 4 597	5 062 10 136 28 870 4 569	5 249 575 2	6 31 379 8	9 40 316 15	46 348 3	15 132 683 7	5 051 10 053 28 586 4 565	5 248 567 2	29 337 8	38 309 15	2 6 -

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

and the state of t													
	All hausir	ng units	Occupied has	using units wit ar Aleut h	h American Ind auseholder	ian, Eskima,	Hauseholds	with America	n Indian, Eski	mo, or Aleut h	nausehalder	Land	area
			Owner o	occupied	Renter a	ıccupied	Far	nily household	ls	Nonfamily	hausehalds		
Congressional District American Indian Area	Total	Occupied	Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Totol	Mean con- tract rent (dallars), specified renter paying cosh rent	Tatol	Married- cauple fomily	Female hause- holder, na husbond present	Total	Hauseholder living alane	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 2	226 600	209 760	204	30 400	169	202	287	170	90	86	69	31 756.9	12 261.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreas Sac ond Fox (lowa) Reservation, IA	154 154	139 139	102 102	22 100 22 100	33 33	120 120	113 113	66 66	37 37	22 22	18 18	15.3 15.3	5.9 5.9
District 5	233 781	213 869	181	32 600	403	225	444	229	179	140	105	46 105.7	17 801.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreas Omoho Reservotion, IANE (pt.)	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	22.9 22.9	8.9 8.9

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	District 4	Oistrict 5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	THE STOLE	Olamici 1	Olamici Z	OBITE 3	DISTRICT 4	Oisinct 3
All persons Urban Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area	2 776 755 1 682 860 942 394 740 466	555 229 423 923 336 459 87 464	555 494 283 853 169 339 114 514	555 299 298 296 7 093 291 203	555 276 412 943 346 226 66 717	555 457 263 845 83 277 180 568
Rural Form	1 093 895 256 562	131 306 24 451	271 641 67 391	257 003 56 111	142 333 29 511	291 612 79 098
All persons Ancestry specified	2 776 755 2 545 071 1 456 222 1 088 849 231 684 3 633 920 4 004 4 516 8 219 2 417 64 859 84 202 175 769	555 229 510 905 283 904 227 001 44 324 737 906 1 709 1 258 3 724 543 26 061 10 469 22 788	555 494 520 513 315 161 205 352 34 981 725 865 337 929 1 796 477 17 527 13 566 17 870	555 299 487 536 274 120 213 416 67 763 700 952 523 684 1 212 455 6 515 8 316	555 276 504 811 273 267 231 544 50 465 736 355 739 964 799 595 6 952 28 117 30 010	555 457 521 306 309 770 211 536 34 151 732 842 696 681 688 347 7 804 23 734 53 241
English Finnish French (except Basque)	389 510 2 401 103 403	76 071 629 20 164	62 488 376 17 773	51 860 92 252 522 22 350	94 765 393 22 322	63 934 481 20 794
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian Irish Italian Lithuanian Narwegian Palish Partuguese	11 528 1 394 923 6 233 3 710 527 682 45 395 3 090 152 084 32 502 1 097	2 426 281 159 1 604 1 083 115 675 9 892 888 18 152 9 425 257	2 109 344 028 1 473 747 102 230 5 617 3002 44 045 5 036 184	1 917 232 699 1 057 706 106 691 8 127 420 21 288 5 590 191	2 295 235 175 1 192 736 114 048 16 461 921 21 477 7 418 280	2 781 301 862 907 438 89 038 5 298 5 298 47 122 5 033 185
Ramanian	917 7 661 64 500 53 694 10 599 1 782 120 470 18 886 1 356 86 754 29 060 448 2 083 218 166	434 2 032 12 557 10 818 3 601 570 20 482 4 267 504 16 080 6 348 122 475 55 639	100 835 8 022 8 052 2 025 249 11 430 5 166 223 13 151 3 718 80 415 33 489	133 1 185 17 248 12 627 2 084 468 24 964 3 454 179 24 312 7 677 111 350 42 785	209 2 047 16 394 13 008 1 706 381 28 803 2 827 288 20 385 7 938 113 735 55 862	41 1 562 10 279 9 189 1 183 114 34 791 3 172 162 12 826 3 379 22 108 30 391
Persons under 18 years Citizen Notive Foreign born, naturalized citizen Foreign born, not a citizen Persons 18 years and over Citizen Native Foreign born, naturalized citizen Foreign born, naturalized Citizen Native Foreign born, naturalized citizen Foreign born, naturalized citizen Foreign born, nat a citizen	719 344 715 859 715 335 524 3 485 2 057 411 2 037 572 2 018 104 19 468 19 839	141 823 140 874 140 702 172 949 413 406 406 717 401 453 5 264 6 689	147 073 146 863 146 808 55 210 408 421 406 583 403 623 2 960 1 838	137 555 136 661 136 601 60 894 417 744 412 513 409 524 2 989 5 231	143 121 142 178 142 014 164 943 412 155 408 602 403 903 4 699 3 553	149 772 149 283 149 210 73 489 405 685 403 157 399 601 3 556 2 528
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Murb own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	746 331 358 425 685 595 639 964 294 294 577 213 81 914 52 167 90 111	144 817 72 285 134 505 121 584 58 063 110 312 17 910 11 669 20 334	149 606 71 263 141 006 129 59 644 121 215 15 251 9 490 16 544	149 376 70 136 131 827 129 550 57 841 111 155 15 277 9 978 17 260	150 381 72 692 134 612 125 457 57 876 110 334 19 836 12 251 20 294	152 151 72 049 143 645 133 824 60 870 124 197 13 640 8 779 15 679
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married	1 033 828 276 293 655 958 9 370 26 858 65 349	209 622 63 371 124 820 1 944 4 489 14 998	205 191 54 834 132 360 1 618 5 617	212 161 57 374 133 533 1 905 5 834 13 515	203 417 52 277 128 752 2 182 4 925 15 281	203 437 48 437 136 493 1 721 5 993 10 793
Oivarced Femoles 15 years and over Never married. Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced	65 349 1 136 633 229 854 653 033 13 088 154 031 86 627	225 828 54 865 124 307 2 810 24 434 19 412	10 762 226 833 46 278 131 871 2 257 32 211 14 216	227 761 43 580 132 144 2 455 32 411 17 171	230 409 47 421 128 595 3 140 28 658 22 595	225 802 37 710 136 116 2 426 36 317 13 233
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	248 1 529 2 139	214 1 351 2 009	238 1 636 2 287	237 1 577 2 140	283 1 389 1 982	278 1 758 2 311

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	e text. For definitions of ferms old i	neonings of symbols, see lex	.,			
Congressional District	The Stote	Oistrict 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 776 755	555 229	555 494	555 299	555 276	555 457
Notive	2 733 439 2 154 669	542 155 398 102	550 431 462 250	546 125 434 402	545 917 410 346	548 811 449 569
Born in a different State	567 179 11 591	140 920 3 133	86 228 1 953	109 449 2 274	133 038 2 533	97 544 1 69B
Foreign born Noturolized citizen Not o citizen	43 316 19 992 23 324	13 074 5 436 7 638	5 063 3 015 2 048	9 174 3 049 6 125	9 359 4 863 4 496	6 646 3 629 3 017
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			£17 £40	519 167	514 677	516 539
Persons 5 years ond over Speok o longuage other than English Do not speok English "very well"	2 583 526 100 391 35 407	515 594 25 630 9 374	517 549 18 280 5 809	18 685 6 573	19 918 7 242	17 878 6 409
Linguisticolly isolated Speok Sponish Do not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated Linguisticolly isolated	14 631 31 620	4 224 8 904	2 044 4 710	2 682 5 598	3 144 6 796	2 537 5 612
Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isolated	11 114 3 160	3 369 1 268	1 654 313	1 658 348	2 283 670	2 150 561
Speok on Asion or Pocific Island longuage Oo not speak English "very well"	15 381 8 995	4 406 2 406	1 311 748	3 539 2 109	4 092 2 396	2 033 1 336
Linguistically isolated Linguistically isolated households	5 484 7 685	1 610 2 178	306 1 212	1 188 1 359	1 512 1 460	868 1 476
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	7 003	2 170				100 004
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	737 729 58 357	161 870 11 928	147 717 11 744	151 834 11 079	137 084 11 486	139 224 12 120 8 586
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	39 840 481 502	7 495 93 263	7 844 100 281	8 096 93 150 87 947	7 819 93 446 87 925	101 362 89 124
Public school College Public college	439 665 197 870 147 254	86 765 56 679 45 888	87 904 35 692 25 645	47 605 38 589	32 152 20 473	25 742 16 659
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	147 234	43 000	25 045	30 307		
Parrone 25 years and ayes	1 776 798 163 335	345 491 23 604	354 195 40 677	355 634 34 769 38 778	359 548 22 880	361 930 41 405
Less than 9th grade	190 465 684 368	35 916 116 271	37 727 148 854	38 778 143 170 58 124	39 938 132 383	38 106 143 690 59 628
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	302 600 136 638	63 261 28 178	52 038 26 119	24 873 36 785	69 549 26 993 47 792	30 475 35 821
Groduote or professional degree	207 269 92 123	52 555 25 706	34 316 14 464	19 135	20 013	12 805
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	80.1 16.9	82.8 22.7	77.9 13.8	79.3 15.7	82.5 18.9	78.0 13.4
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 583 526	515 594	517 549	519 167	514 677	516 539
Same house	1 503 484 1 062 739	. 275 057 234 654	325 223 190 519	299 605 214 632	280 049 231 980	323 550 190 954
Some county	604 721 458 018	131 209	113 077 77 442	113 703 100 929	137 264 94 716	109 468 81 486
Some Stote Different Stote	263 720 194 298	103 445 52 155 51 290	49 809 27 633	63 961 36 968	49 724 44 992	48 071 33 415
Northeast Midwest	8 544 107 686	3 121 28 353	1 119 15 305	1 976 19 000	1 564 25 807 8 500	764 19 221 6 384
South West Puerto Rico	40 233 37 835 156	10 773 9 043 37	6 435 4 774 2	8 141 7 851 55	9 121 34	7 046 28
U.S. outlying oreaElsewhere	121 17 026	9 5 837	67 1 738	12 4 863	2 614	33 1 974
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				050 430	280 368	252 149
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	1 322 064 1 127 863 970 933	275 638 239 028 207 298	254 491 209 297 182 491	259 418 219 271 186 133	251 124 213 247	209 143 181 764
Corpooled Public tronsportation	156 930 16 373	31 730 6 288	26 806 1 341	33 138 2 806	37 877 4 816	27 379 1 122
Wolked	76 572 12 506	15 689 3 038	18 537 2 110	16 577 3 298	8 982 1 986	16 787 2 074
Worked ot home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	88 750 16.2	11 595 16.8	23 206 15.9	17 466 16,4	13 460 17.7	23 023 14.2
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE	10.2	10.0				
May 1975 or loter service only	310 122 28 475	61 768 6 912	59 887 4 824	62 533 5 272	63 839 6 861	62 095 4 606
September 1980 or loter service only Served 2 or more years	16 379 13 264	4 027 3 394	2 812 2 197	3 337 2 697	3 619 2 980 17 866	2 584 1 996 15 698
Vietnam ero, no Korean conflict Vietnam ero ond Korean conflict	84 784 2 486 33 296	18 299 502 6 863	16 120 409 6 761	16 801 533 6 517	520 6 668	522 6 487
February 1955 to July 1964 only Korean conflict, no World Wor II Korean conflict and World Wor II	49 592 4 853	9 286 1 030	10 188 841	9 911 901	9 702 1 174	10 505 907
World Wor II, no Korean conflict	103 396 1 380	18 307 262	20 271 149	21 829 404	20 445 190	22 544 375
Other service	1 860	307	324	365	413	451
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64						017 000
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 691 073 53 612	358 206 9 626	331 289 11 415	336 860 10 304 5 326	347 396 11 729 5 969	317 322 10 538 4 978
With a mobility limitation In labor force	26 473 7 173 38 611	5 197 1 516 6 651	5 003 1 350 8 627	5 326 1 380 7 242	1 535 8 291	1 392 7 B00
With a self-core limitation With a work disability In lobor force	128 258 61 466	23 643 11 711	24 802 11 553	27 229 12 769	27 533 13 369	25 051 12 064
Prevented from working No work disobility	54 152 1 562 815	9 452 334 563	10 918 306 487	11 574 309 631	11 702 319 863	10 506 292 271
In lobor force	1 290 441	275 085	249 475	251 968	273 307	240 606
With a mobility or self-core limitation	391 572 67 931	61 705 10 516	83 555 14 445	83 460 15 025	70 478 12 537	92 374 15 408
With a mobility limitationWith a self-core limitation	49 965 40 180	8 247 5 949	10 419 8 628	11 236 8 712	9 442 7 211	10 621 9 680

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District						
- Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	Oistrict 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS				*** ***	404 050	400 045
Persons 16 years and over	2 131 703 1 406 503	427 915 295 1 3 8	424 004 271 511	432 560 276 609	426 259 297 371	420 965 265 874
Civilion labor force	1 403 883 1 340 242	294 488 279 382	271 182 257 921	276 177 263 097	296 650 284 694	265 386 255 148
Unemployed	63 641	15 106	13 261	13 080	11 956	10 238 221 76 0
Females 16 years and over	1 117 946 646 632	222 186 136 715	222 955 123 853	224 272 125 3 82	226 773 141 798	118 884
Civilion lobor force	646 293 619 421	136 582 130 166	123 815 118 192	125 334 119 500	141 721 136 987	118 841 114 576
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	26 B72 163 692	6 416 33 426	5 623 31 820	5 B34 31 229	4 734 34 666	4 26 32 55
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	114 337 190 115	22 844 38 371	22 628 38 427	21 179 37 570	24 902 37 850	22 784 37 897
In lobor force	155 520	30 606	30 909	30 829	31 826	31 350
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	188 822	37 771	38 208	35 669	37 571	39 603
Both parents in lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and	128 343	24 923	26 556	23 176	26 478	27 210
subfamilies living with one parent	40 559	9 218	7 239	7 424	9 881	6 797 4 377
Porent in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	25 421	5 878	4 483	4 628	6 060	
subfamilies living with two parents Both parents in lobor force	389 775 296 236	72 858 53 610	83 249 62 877	75 656 57 816	73 273 56 957	84 73 9 64 976
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	78 787	17 554	14 478	15 020	17 664	14 07
Porent in lobor force	62 561	14 024	11 368	11 728	14 071	11 37
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	160 692 27 291	33 723 5 463	32 876 5 09 3	34 119 5 322	29 526 6 496	30 44 4 91
Unemployed or not in lobor force	9 972 10 647	2 065 2 011	1 790 1 865	2 068 2 075	2 231 2 780	1 818 1 916
Not high school groduote Ernployed	4 568	862	750	830	1 339	78 23 89
Unemployed Not in lobor force	1 735 4 328	391 758	339 769	343 895	425 1 014	89:
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 340 242	279 382	257 921	263 097	284 694	255 144 182 498
Privote wage ond solory workers Local government workers	990 845 88 170	209 977 17 243	189 470 17 413	187 407 18 528	221 493 17 053	17 93
State government workers Federal government workers _	74 535 29 534	22 007 8 77 2	10 705 3 379	18 927 5 7 81	13 743 7 410	9 15 4 19
State government workers Federol government workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	146 166 10 992	20 130 1 253	33 784 3 170	30 212 2 242	23 371 1 624	17 93: 9 15: 4 19: 38 66: 2 70:
	10 992	1 233	3 170	2 242	1 024	2 700
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	1 340 242	279 382	257 921	263 097	284 694	255 14
Manageriol and professional specialty occupations	299 256	72 504	51 029	56 574 23 171	69 250	49 899 21 36
Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	128 717 170 539	29 369 43 135	20 761 30 268	33 403	34 050 35 200	28 533 67 23
Technical, sales, ond administrative suppart occupations Technicions and related suppart occupations	393 855 40 091	86 452 10 598	67 152 6 3 27	71 791 8 060	101 229 9 579	5 52
Sales occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical	149 61B 204 146	32 B61 42 993	26 409 34 416	26 263 37 468	35 779 55 871	28 300 33 390
Service occupations	1 9 5 177	39 702	40 179	39 056 1 307	38 104 864	38 13 95
Private household occupations	5 066 13 761	881 3 355	1 063 2 381	2 999	2 793	2 23
Service occupations, except protective ond household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	176 350 93 780	35 466 9 036	36 735 25 553	34 750 19 159	34 447 11 438	34 95 28 59
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Operators, fobricators, and loborers	140 903 217 2 71	28 796 42 892	28 B57 45 151	28 641 47 876	26 475 38 198	28 13- 43 15-
Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material moving occupations	98 227 59 779	19 234 11 274	22 627 11 326	23 101 12 734	15 114 11 786	18 15 12 65
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	59 265	12 384	11 198	12 041	11 298	12 34
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 340 242	279 382	257 921	263 097	284 694	255 144
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	105 856 64 839	10 617 12 678	27 B1 1 12 49 5	21 524 12 928	13 731 14 395	32 173 12 343
Monufocturing Nonduroble goods	234 461 98 223	54 447 22 384	52 257 16 849	51 530 17 647	34 390 19 997	41 83 21 34
Duroble goods Tronsportation	136 238 54 886	32 063 10 050	35 408 8 613	33 883 10 492	14 393 14 502	20 49 11 22
Communications and other public utilities	28 659	7 367	3 992	4 966	7 435	4 89 13 32
Wholesale trodeRetoil trode	62 371 231 858	12 729 49 703	11 105 43 887	9 433 45 890	15 776 48 265	44 11:
Finance, insurance, and real estateBusiness and repair services	83 035 49 786	14 771 11 957	11 048 8 178	12 687 8 367	33 039 13 793	11 49 7 49
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services Professional and related services	49 397 329 588	10 581 74 363	9 797 62 217	9 151 66 797	11 500 65 67B	8 36 60 53 23 28
Health services	120 633	27 0B2 29 B98	23 096	22 175 29 793	25 000 21 358	23 28 22 73
Other professional ond related services	129 022 79 933	17 383	25 236 13 885	14 829	19 320	14 516 7 34
Public administration	45 506	10 119	6 521	9 332	12 190	, 34
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 555 951	324 345	299 227	310 918	322 479	298 98
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 151 795 842 092	239 154 177 321	216 489 157 691	225 244 159 589	251 649 190 319	219 25° 157 17:
40 to 49 weeks	115 622 68 450	23 761 13 202	21 710 13 555	22 738 13 663	24 590 14 158	22 823 13 873
27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	213 758	13 202 44 675	44 608	44 556	37 010	42 90
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	91 096	16 328	20 486	19 224	16 041	19 01: 19 90:
Mean family income (dollars)	19 986 184 172	21 020 35 572	19 678 36 539	18 642 37 739	21 036 35 BB2	20 44
Mean family income (dollars)2 or more warkers	30 522 471 063	33 643 92 917	29 485	27 950 92 413	32 872 98 458	28 95: 94 694 39 10:
Mean fomily income (dollors)	43 183	48 259	92 5B1 41 190	40 680	46 541	39 102

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District						
	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5
INCOME IN 1989 Households	1 065 243	211 244	209 901	212 704	217 050	214 344
Less than \$5,000	59 821 113 277	11 370 19 154	12 964 24 523	13 181 25 130	10 269 19 599	12 037 24 871
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	111 561 221 213	19 585 38 974	22 645 44 776	23 840 45 119	20 538 43 093	24 953 49 251
\$25.000 to \$34.999	194 997	36 339	38 131	38 533	40 014	41 980 35 448
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	191 863 121 339	41 498 31 056	36 514 21 969	36 993 22 034	41 410 28 305	17 975
\$100,000 ar mare	28 894 22 278	7 580 5 688	4 798 3 581	4 552 3 322	7 893 5 929	4 071 3 758
Medion (dallars)	26 229 31 874	29 544 35 424	25 010 30 268	24 767 29 531	28 591 34 935	24 150 29 177
Families	746 331	144 817	149 606	149 376	150 381	152 151
less than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 ar more	23 657 41 297	4 493 7 005	5 247 9 138	5 088 9 345	4 246 7 161	4 583 8 648
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	57 394 145 911	8 936 23 326	12 137 30 758	12 589 30 761	10 061 26 752	13 671 34 314
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	153 646 167 293	26 283 34 844	31 323 32 895	31 223 32 900	29 650 34 836	35 167 31 818
\$50,000 to \$74,999	110 146	27 864	20 369	20 097	25 161 7 139	16 655 3 761
\$100,000 ar more	26 497 20 490	6 894 5 172	4 428 3 311	4 275 3 098	5 375	3 534
Medion (dollars)	31 659 37 227	35 846 41 598	30 470 35 385	30 286 34 627	34 018 40 559	28 989 34 138
Nonfamily households	318 912	66 427	60 295	63 328	66 669 16 682	62 193 12 644
Median (dollors)	14 190 18 609	16 169 21 018	12 777 17 022	12 773 16 894	21 261	16 479
Per capito income (dollors) Per capito income, noninstitutianalized persons (dallars) _	12 422 12 529	13 660 13 764	11 611 11 707	11 567 11 687	13 813 13 92 8	11 461 11 544
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	12 327	13 704	11 707	11 007	10 720	
Households	1 065 243 848 298	211 244 174 079	209 901 161 885	212 704 166 690	217 050 178 030	214 344 167 614
Mean earnings (dollors)	31 751	35 368	30 378	29 312	34 758	28 553 74 142
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	321 229 7 939	51 952 8 115	68 462 7 816	67 506 7 781	59 167 8 170	7 887
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	61 798 3 784	11 586 4 009	12 879 3 757	13 120 3 758	11 978 3 783	12 235 3 630
With retirement income	138 396 7 040	29 005 7 709	28 944 6 838	29 152 6 677	29 033 7 515	22 262 6 285
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	, 040	, , , , ,	0 000	0 0,,		
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 227 37 001	41 598 41 150	35 385 35 270	34 627 34 601	40 559 39 593	34 138 34 270
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 436	42 043	35 490	34 650	41 462 44 107	34 019 36 137
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 942 41 590	45 343 . 47 005	37 778 39 264	36 932 38 665	45 390	37 867
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	38 539	43 824	36 510	35 535	43 009	34 694
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	18 528 14 162	19 900 15 485	17 075 12 554	1 7 292 13 263	20 518 15 536	16 839 13 244
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 184	28 154	24 523	24 879	28 566	23 330
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	746 331	144 817	149 606	149 376	150 381	1 52 151 73 733
With related children under 18 yearsWith related children under 5 years	369 147 149 052	74 611 30 215	73 009 28 783	72 044 28 277	75 750 31 941	29 836
With reloted children under 18 years	639 964 300 449	121 584 59 329	1 29 549 60 683	1 29 550 58 978	125 457 59 537	133 824 61 922 25 752
With related children under 5 years	124 336 81 914	24 769 1 7 910	24 332 15 25 1	23 661 1 5 277	25 822 19 836	13 640
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	55 684 20 000	12 465 4 465	10 011 3 576	10 570 3 834	13 426 4 981	9 212 3 144
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is						
Nonfamily householder	405 748 318 912	91 828 66 427	74 146 60 29 5	79 228 63 328	86 311 66 669	74 235 62 193
Persons 65 years and over	138 838	21 407	29 305	29 599	25 475	33 052
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years	2 6 76 958 709 017	535 308 139 766	535 029 145 080	526 565 135 889	542 069 140 826	537 987 147 456
Persons under 5 years Related children under 18 years	190 484 705 446	39 055 138 904	37 483 144 540	35 698 135 182	39 902 140 173	38 346 146 647
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	514 962 391 537	99 849 61 697	107 057 83 555	99 484 83 431	100 271 70 480	108 301 92 374
Persons /5 years and over	167 633	25 052	35 659	36 628	29 651	40 643
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	62 747	11 270	14 054	13 661	11 077	12 685
Percent belaw poverty level With related children under 18 years	8.4 46 469	7.8 8 744	9.4 9 952	9.1 10 004	7.4 8 503	8.3 9 266
With related children under 5 years	24 140 32 05 6	4 772	4 951 7 695	5 081	4 706 4 772	4 630 7 273
With reloted children under 18 years	18 855	4 765 2 896	4 277	7 551 4 476	2 800	4 406
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	10 072 27 404	1 770 5 826	2 195 5 671	2 371 5 482	1 449 5 659	2 287 4 766
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	25 140 12 828	5 332 2 772	5 161 2 474	5 095 2 502	5 182 2 9 54	4 370 2 126
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is					17.000	19 145
Nanfamily householder	103 451 64 327	25 352 13 419	20 165 13 291	22 549 14 277	17 220 10 620	18 165 12 720
Persons 65 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	31 273 307 420	4 150 61 499	7 297 65 825	6 928 66 623	5 084 52 924	7 814 60 549
Percent below poverty level	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.8 18 460	11.3 21 180
Persons under 18 years	101 661 33 397	18 854 6 766	21 964 7 062	21 203 6 826	6 400	6 343
Related children under 18 years	98 463 65 066	18 070 11 304	21 463 14 401	20 584 13 758	17 893 11 493	20 453 14 110
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and aver	43 757 25 694	5 793 3 272	10 546 6 311	10 077 5 898	6 848 3 999	10 493 6 214
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level						
Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	121 938 428 289	26 212 81 736	25 887 91 880	26 506 91 530	21 581 74 091	21 752 89 052
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	849 351	148 688	182 019	178 064	150 479	190 101

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, s	ee text. For definitio	ns or terms and	lowa	modis, see rexij				District 1		
State		Race					Race			
Congressional District			American			•		Americon		
	White	Black	Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asion or Pacific Islander	Hisponic origin (of any roce)	White	Black	Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of ony roce)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	2 685 099 1 298 133	47 259 23 755	7 811 3 897	24 325 12 076	30 642 15 834	527 976 256 833	14 333 7 203	1 415 720	6 942 3 533	10 288 5 301
FemaleUnder 5 years	1 386 966	23 504 5 153	3 914 884	12 249	14 808 3 919	271 143 36 712	7 130 1 636	695 111	3 409 672	4 987 1 317
5 to 9 years	200 086 195 077	4 785 4 510	863 709	2 495 2 350 1 989	3 582 3 319	38 011 36 692	1 542 1 531	137 92	578 445	1 078 1 077
15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years	190 108 183 763	4 874 4 637	733 711	2 498 3 527	3 124 3 363	38 621 45 472	1 505 1 434	137 174	555 1 063	1 053 1 358
25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years	413 971 385 817 266 482	7 967 5 831 3 542	1 361 1 124 642	5 364 3 112 1 500	5 362 3 460 1 875	89 972 80 944 53 249	2 834 1 666 975	305 202 104	2 012 873 396	1 806 1 169 627
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	244 954 225 639	2 962 1 683	422 229	925 324	1 342 893	42 828 36 670	708 340	106 24	271 42	408
75 to 84 years	141 878 54 011	1 057 258	97 36	155 86	312 91	20 896 7 909	131 31	20 3	35 _	251 129 15
3 ond 4 years	74 704 2 069 410	2 017 32 012	269 5 251	1 029 17 075	1 522 19 203	14 676 409 519	549 9 351	38 1 051	280 5 172	522 6 590 6 181
18 years and over	1 998 548 1 876 512 547 152	30 247 26 731 4 650	4 980 4 355 533	16 106 14 192 930	18 088 16 101 1 919	395 969 368 256 87 112	8 792 7 835 951	982 869 85	4 987 4 426 203	5 541 584 511
62 years and aver	498 112 34.5	4 020	471 25.0	749 23.9	i 696 22.0	78 619 32.6	801 23.5	75 27.3	135 25.7	511 22.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	34.5	24.0	25.0	20.7	22.0	32.0	20.5	27.0	20.7	
Families	727 009	10 623	1 829	4 460	5 746	139 472	2 949	317	1 252	1 915
With own children under 18 years	345 867 628 170	6 823 5 330	1 147 1 150	2 994 3 608	3 757 4 099	68 743 118 257	2 016 1 509	151 230	802 1 032	1 230 1 361 848
With own children under 18 years	287 161 75 789 47 524	2 917 4 643 3 531	624 549 437	2 452 511 360	2 550 1 175 956	56 072 16 190 10 294	827 1 301 1 087	95 76 54	683 1 50 89	419 302
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	77 324	0 30.	407	300	750	10 2/4	, ,			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	701 027 56 165	17 474 1 064	2 498 173	12 1 20 622	11 593 871	149 826 11 233	5 888 352	503	3 740 186	3 995 297
Elementary or high school College	459 882 184 980	11 329 5 081	1 857 468	5 382 6 116	8 031 2 691	86 628 51 965	3 803 1 733	344 148	1 196 2 358	297 2 660 1 038
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	1 732 752 157 596	23 300 2 276	3 911 454	11 466 1 742	13 335 2 513	332 468 22 157	6 685 595	764 81	3 629 234	4 405 1 019
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school groduate (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	183 122 672 760 294 965	4 690 7 179 4 800	812 1 236 843	969 1 544 1 223	2 259 3 784 2 046	33 881 113 465 61 019	1 336 1 838 1 363	125 142 284	234 235 341 346	961 630
Associate degreeBachelor's degree	134 223 202 561	1 382 1 941	187 266	566 2 220	905 991	27 455 50 699	374 840	284 53 59	187 861	760 961 630 326 384 325
Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	87 525 80.3	1 032 70.1	113 67.6	3 202 76.4	837 64.2	23 792 83.1	339 71.1	20 73.0	1 425 87.1	59.6 16.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher LABOR FORCE STATUS	16.7	12.8	9.7	47.3	13.7	22.4	17.6	10.3	63.0	16.1
Persons 16 years and ever	2 069 410	32 012	5 251	17 075	19 203	409 519	9 351	1 051	5 172	6 590
In labor force	1 366 594 1 364 125	20 007 19 920	3 268 3 252	10 650 10 625	13 969 13 921	283 215 282 635	6 031 5 987	643 643	3 180 3 171	4 721 4 696 4 211
Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	1 304 875 59 250 702 816	17 191 2 729 12 005	2 682 570 1 983	10 077 548 6 425	12 702 1 219 5 234	268 962 13 673 126 304	5 028 959 3 320	555 88 408	3 017 154 1 992	485 1 869
Females 16 years and ever	1 087 044 628 586	16 056 9 513	2 668 1 456	8 692 4 758	9 258 5 892	213 317 131 468	4 513 2 748	508 291	2 549 1 369	3 135 1 969
Civilian labor forceEmployed	628 272 603 426	9 501 8 229	1 447 1 252	4 754 4 429	5 892 5 336	131 347 125 590	2 736 2 304	291 246	1 369 1 290	1 969 1 727
Unemployed Not in labor force	24 846 458 458	1 272 6 543	195 1 212	325 3 934	556 3 366	5 757 81 849	432 1 765	45 217	1 180	242 1 166
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	152 895 25 610 9 049	4 075 874 527	629 252	2 082 264 130	2 505 622	31 579 5 150 1 878	1 232 194 125	113 22 10	480 15 10	827 198 92
Not high school graduate	9 670 4 247	459 111	152 180 54 12	136 59	236 377 177	1 840 835	106 15	15	10	101
UnemployedNot in labor force	1 603 3 804	60 288	12 114	22 55	81 119	338 667	41 50	10	10	34 15 52
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	1 037 516 55 681 108 723	15 832 2 480 3 096	2 344 332 380	6 340 1 089	7 925 748 987	203 255 10 075 17 848	4 461 749 868	399 30 43	2 019 384 233	2 669 315 359
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	108 016 215 843	2 028 3 011	338 517	702 800 1 072	987 953 1 714	18 484 37 505	526 868	66	395 270	260 601 390
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	191 157 188 802	1 883 1 686	358 233	976 686	1 386 1 202	35 340 40 674	564 429	90 38 54 69	246 161 182	390 384 211
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	119 211 28 296 21 787	1 180 308 160	153 28 5	516 218 281	677 147 111	30 403 7 393 5 533	312 77 68	6 3	89 59	88 61
Mean income (dollars)	32 058	22 501 7 844	21 611 6 707	29 622 8 430	28 236 8 025	35 853 13 969	22 692 7 226	28 608 7 893	26 669 8 631	27 248 7 898
(1000)			3 .07	0 400	0 023	.5 ,0,				

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			lowa					District 1		
State		Race					Race			
Congressional District	White	8lack	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian ar Pocific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	727 009 355 701 142 936 628 170 292 958 120 913 75 789 50 604 17 730	10 623 7 439 3 268 5 330 3 121 1 309 4 643 3 875 1 767	1 829 1 239 622 1 150 676 337 549 475 237	4 460 3 111 1 519 3 608 2 513 1 263 511 395 137	5 746 3 891 1 738 4 099 2 642 1 190 1 175 993 453	139 472 70 844 28 571 118 257 57 223 23 795 16 190 10 989 3 859	2 949 2 177 880 1 509 911 344 1 301 1 159 506	317 155 74 230 95 46 76 58 26	1 252 825 438 1 032 690 395 150 101 28	1 915 1 284 550 1 361 886 374 419 318
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years ond over Persons 75 years ond aver	2 591 334 677 403 180 910 387 463 166 063	43 683 16 284 4 957 2 782 1 123	7 470 2 672 827 351 133	22 711 8 073 2 480 551 227	29 476 12 186 3 803 1 231 347	509 730 130 275 36 227 60 986 24 828	13 174 5 289 1 548 483 151	1 390 430 111 47 23	6 577 1 919 670 77 35	10 023 4 047 1 308 360 109
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	57 058 41 501 21 377 30 198 17 409 9 213 23 970 21 914 11 100	3 477 3 209 1 797 730 590 332 2 608 2 508 1 395	610 515 297 203 150 113 365 329 163	1 139 838 432 737 546 296 281 225 96	1 125 1 012 640 412 348 245 605 577 333	9 532 7 241 3 947 4 176 2 426 1 451 4 770 4 354 2 284	1 062 1 005 5555 232 203 131 810 787 415	78 50 20 27 8 6 49 40	384 272 156 247 187 125 95 63 28	384 326 210 148 123 82 212 192
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	279 575 89 059 28 917 42 757 25 328	16 209 8 241 2 977 593 256	2 707 1 160 396 90 35	6 170 1 898 587 223	6 410 3 253 1 313 234	52 358 14 719 5 187 5 581 3 219	5 411 2 845 1 057 137 36	488 196 76 11	2 167 589 232 13	2 306 1 118 495 96 27

[Oata bosed on somple and subject ta sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Louid bosed oil somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, se			Oistrict 2	•				District 3		
State		Roce					Roce			
Congressional District			Americon					Americon		
		D. 4	Indion, Eskimo, or	Asion or	Hisponic origin		D. 1	Indion, Eskimo, or	Asion or	Hisponic origin
SEX AND AGE	White	Block	Aleut	Pocific Islonder	(of ony roce)	White	Block	Aleut	Pocific Islander	(of ony roce)
									5 (0)	4 054
All persons	541 036 261 451	9 505 4 537	1 403 680	2 523 1 139	3 122 1 512	541 767 263 915	5 181 3 026	1 074 530	5 631 3 033	4 054 2 046 2 008
Femole Under 5 years	279 585 36 257	4 968 1 080	723 180	1 384 276	1 610	277 852 34 898	2 155 516	544 64	2 598 539	371
5 to 9 years	41 036 41 326	1 068 1 014	183 160	251 253	335 328	38 913 38 213	364 393	96 120	461 291	524 507
5 10 7 Years	39 290 35 560 77 801	1 027 773	128 79	374 419	293 237	39 993 40 564 77 951	620 865	70 112	568 1 095	511 384 682
25 to 34 years	77 801 75 105 53 948	1 335 1 148	258 129	307 307	592 287	76 340	850 674	160 189	1 523 613	682 462 277
55 to 64 years	50 705	704 687	104 118	197 69	202 244	53 845 49 920	335 296	124 78	312 157	156 128
65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years ond over	48 182 30 507 11 319	421 197 51	51 9 4	34 30 6	124 48 32	47 790 31 060 12 280	113 122 33	36 19 6	48 16 8	44
3 ond 4 years	14 884	479	52	148	171	14 546	249	21	200	108
18 years and over	414 662 399 614	6 194 5 832	855 823	1 658 1 539	2 002 1 928	422 548 408 215	3 835 3 666	783 770	4 265 4 033	2 594 2 443
21 years and over	374 955 115 932	5 080 1 056	742 117	1 286 102	1 736	380 566 116 346	3 019 422	674 97	3 495 137 106	2 063 262 226
62 years ond over	105 852 34.9	888 23.5	101 23.4	90 21.2	270 24.3	106 435 35.0	347 23.9	84 30.5	24.3	21.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	146 519	2 246	305	325	651	146 781	1 022	230	1 038	690
With own children under 18 years	69 304 127 990	1 425 985	200 188	212 233	387 472	68 417 127 615	707 621	124 172	697 913	424 518
With own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years	58 757 13 998	527 1 070 790	118 97 73	149 52 41	262 115	56 652 14 741 9 522	366 371 317	76 36 28	610 83 74	304 128 97
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	8 568	790	/3	41	99	7 322	317	26	,4	,,
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	142 012	3 575	432	1 323	1 167	145 319	2 038	339	3 384	1 858
PreprimoryElementory or high school	11 319 96 515	306 2 463	35 374	66 695	82 756	10 798 90 624	91 859 1 088	17 221 101	112 1 045 2 227	1 858 143 1 113 602
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	34 178	806	23	562	329	43 897	1 000	101	2 227	002
Persons 25 years and over	347 567	4 543	673	950	1 529	349 186	2 423	612	2 677	1 757
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	39 763 36 359	627 1 039 1 535	70 141	125 96	227 225 475	34 170 38 033 141 586	190 425 893	93 99 232	206 119 194	260 541
High school groduate (indudes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	146 725 50 909 25 767	785 249	282 114 22	190 158 44	243 145	57 163 24 625	423 120	111 20	288 85	1 757 250 260 541 263 82 146
Bochelor's degree	33 889 14 155	216 92	27 17	152 185	144	35 832 17 777	188 184	43 14	687 1 098	146 215
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	78.1 13.8	63.3 6.8	68.6 6.5	76.7 35.5	70.4 14.0	79.3 15.4	74.6 15.4	68.6 9.3	87.9 66.7	71.0 20.5
LABOR FORCE STATUS	13.0	0.0	0.5	33.3	14.0	13.4	15.4	7.5	00.7	20.0
Persons 16 years and over	414 662	6 194	855	1 658	2 002	422 548	3 835	783	4 265	2 594 1 787
In lobor force Civilion lobor force Employed	266 093 265 793 253 312	3 639 3 616 3 031	500 500 382	832 832 779	1 356 1 340 1 234	270 631 270 209 257 686	2 272 2 272 2 007	461 461 377	2 426 2 416 2 258	1 787 1 787 1 657
Unemployed	12 481 148 569	585 2 555	118 355	53 826	106 646	12 523 151 917	265 1 563	84 322	158 1 839	130 807
Females 16 years and over	217 922 121 142	3 346 1 873	438	972	1 016	219 823	1 574 972	399 185	1 950 949	1 294 818
Civilion lobor force	121 104 121 104 115 863	1 873 1 562	220 220 194	443 443 407	572 572 535	122 911 122 867 117 316	972 972 846	185 161	945 833	818
Unemployed	5 241 96 780	311 1 473	26 218	36 529	37 444	5 551 96 912	126 602	24 214	112 1 001	775 43 476
Persons 16 to 19 years	31 535	878 140	103 58	289	236	32 798	547 89	59 20	493 79	453 64 21
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	4 842 1 623 1 708	107 88	46	30 9 11	46 14 12	5 115 1 953 1 983	48 50	15 18	39 8	21 41
Employed	712 320	21	46 5 10	5	7 5	809 343	13	5	_	41 22 -
UnemployedNot in lobor force	669	63	31	6	-	824	37	13	8	19
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 Households	205 536	3 261	367	456	886	208 781	1 574	314	1 580	978
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	12 207 23 609	649 724	35 71	59 59	82 139	12 514 24 607	261 226	49	330 215	83 116
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	22 118 43 923	381 587	55 94	32 99	125 238	23 252 44 451	296 199	40 35 68 71	194 280	132 205 205 148
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	37 687 36 101	288 337	55 37	77 20	113 105	37 957 36 557	197 211	30	205 146	205 148 73
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	21 687 4 697 2 507	206 72 17	14	39 21 50	73 2 9	21 729 4 481	140 29 15	21	102 34 74	16
\$100,000 or more	3 507 30 437	20 116	20 634	39 446	23 105	3 233 29 619	23 136	22 039	26 869	25 221
Per capito income (dollors)	11 733	7 025	6 030	7 770	7 189 1	11 652	8 513	7 056	B 232	7 171

(Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texfl

			Oistrict 2					Oistrict 3		
State		Race					Race	9		
Congressional District	White	Black	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islander	Hisponic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989 Families With related children under 1B years	146 519 70 842	2 246 1 594	305 227	325 224	651 3B7	146 781 70 299	1 022 721	230 131	1 03 8 697	690 446
With reloted children under 5 years	27 813 127 990 59 727 23 960 13 998 8 989 3 050	682 985 572 168 1 070 882 457	129 188 135 77 97 81 43	94 233 156 80 52 41	211 472 262 138 115 99 65	27 405 127 615 57 768 23 053 14 741 10 111 3 598	379 621 380 179 371 317 178	53 172 83 53 36 28	377 913 610 329 83 74 44	146 518 316 118 128 105
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Persons ounder 5 years Persons 65 years ond over Persons 75 years ond over	521 561 139 592 35 838 82 761 35 390	8 958 3 536 1 040 624 203	1 383 572 179 60	2 162 984 276 64 30	2 947 1 137 392 189 65	514 947 131 989 34 478 83 012 36 435	4 131 1 450 507 230 127	992 298 64 61 25	5 000 1 571 539 72 24	3 690 1 577 371 171 52
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Femilies With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years	12 991 9 012 4 430 7 506 4 150 2 131 4 882 4 413 2 062	888 B00 443 113 69 22 705 674 3B2	91 84 48 28 25 22 63 59 26	49 30 6 21 13 - 15	123 114 90 57 50 42 56 54	12 892 9 374 4 686 7 157 4 193 2 186 5 162 4 782 2 305	341 329 238 115 103 74 217 217	70 60 14 27 17 14 28 28	306 192 114 222 136 76 59 52 34	12: 110 44: 5- 44: 33: 6- 5: 1:
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years — Persons under 5 years — Persons 65 years ond over — Persons 75 years ond over —	61 099 19 589 6 292 10 356 6 225	3 679 1 946 644 135 74	403 178 48 9	407 126 14 35 8	626 301 135 43	62 752 19 779 6 269 9 966 5 870	1 524 711 324 38	324 105 35 13	1 624 394 143 54	B54 440 B3 4

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Dota based on somple and subject to sampling variability, se	ee text. For defining	ns or terms and	District 4	moois, see textj				District 5		
State		Roce					Race			
Congressional District			Americon					American		
	114 %		Indion, Eskima, or	Asian or	Hispanic origin	and to	at 1	Indian, Eskimo, or	Asian or	Hispanic origin
SEX AND AGE	White	Black	Aleut	Pocific Islander	(of ony roce)	White	Black	Aleut	Pacific Islander	(of any roce)
All persons	529 578	15 039	1 455	6 116	8 526	544 742	3 201	2 464	3 113	4 652
MaleFemale	253 361 276 217	7 228 7 811	708 747	2 893 3 223	4 534 3 992	262 573 282 169	1 761 1 440	1 259 1 205	1 478 1 635	2 441 2 211
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	37 969	1 500	176	658	1 094	37 477	421	353	350	
10 to 14 years	39 147 36 837 34 697	1 521 1 260 1 241	104 87 153	638 718 615	942 868 921	42 979 42 009 37 507	290 312 481	343 250 245	422 282 386	737 703 539 346 548 800
20 to 24 years	34 788 91 023	1 218 2 447	161 258	634 1 098	836 1 482	27 379 77 224	347 501	185 380	316 424	548 800
35 to 44 years	79 590 54 272	2 025 1 298	261 124	906 395	1 126 533	73 838 51 168	318 230	343 186	413 200	416 236
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	46 957 40 526	1 118 734	58 60	265 116	364 279	54 544 52 471	153 75	62 58	163 84	170
75 to 84 years 85 years ond over	25 117 8 655	545 132	13	55 18	68 13	34 298 13 848	62 11	36 23	19 54	111 23 23
3 ond 4 years 16 years ond over	15 559 408 494	609 10 527	51 1 064	255 3 983	462 5 442	15 039 414 187	131 2 105	107 1 498	146 1 997	259 2 575
18 years ond over	395 340 374 180	10 044 9 194	1 027 872	3 715 3 361	5 076 4 551	399 410 378 555	1 913 1 603	1 378 1 198	1 832 1 624	2 460 2 210
60 years ond over62 years ond over	98 226 88 715	1 988 1 793	86 84	281 213	553 485	129 536 118 491	233 191	148 127	207 205	212 204
Medion oge	34.0	28.1	26.6	23.4	22.6	36.0	21.0	20.5	21.8	20.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families With own children under 18 years	144 273 68 832	3 761 2 241	394 238	1 250 923	1 679 1 163	149 964 70 571	645 434	583 434	595 360	811 553 539
Married-couple families	121 759 55 630 17 806	1 928 1 007	215 101	1 008 765	1 209 801	132 549 60 050	287 190	345 234	422 245	335
Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years	17 806 10 844	1 636 1 133	147 112	1 54 103	351 298	13 054 8 296	265 204	193 170	72 53	162 160
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	128 557 11 078	4 773 203	336 19	2 450 126	2 876 186	135 313 11 737	1 200 112	888 91	1 223 132	1 697 163
Elementary or high school College	87 428 30 051	3 459 1 111	229 88	1 644 680	2 208 482	98 687 24 889	745 343	689 108	802 289	1 294 240
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	346 140 21 212	8 299 674	774 87	2 853 667	3 865 562	357 391 40 294	1 350 190	1 088 123	1 357 510	1 779 455
9th to 12th grode, no diplomaHigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	37 533 128 588	1 675 2 404	154 235 129	327 606	732 1 205	37 316 142 396	215 509	293 345	192 213	455 282 602
Some college, no degreeAssociote degree	66 916 26 129	1 980 559	40	282 186	690 257	58 958 30 247	249 80	205 52	149 64	220 95 84 41
Bochelor's degree Groduate or professional degree	46 568 19 194	633 374	86 43	418 367	233 186	35 573 12 607	64 43	51 19	102 127	84 41
Percent high school graduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	83.0 19.0	71.7 12.1	68.9 16.7	65.2 27.5	66.5 10.8	78.3 13.5	70.0 7.9	61.8 6.4	48.3 16.9	58.6 7.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	408 494 285 245	10 527 6 809	1 064 747	3 983 2 832	5 442 4 214	414 187 261 410	2 105 1 256	1 498 917	1 997 1 380	2 575 1 891
Civilian lobor forceEmployed	284 553 273 660	6 789 6 081	738 644	2 832 2 711	4 214 3 945	260 935 251 255	1 256 1 044	910 724	1 374 1 312	1 884 1 655 229
UnemployedNot in labor force	10 893 123 249	708 3 718	94 317	121 1 151	269 1 228	9 680 152 777	212 849	186 581	62 617	229 684
In labor force	217 450 135 972	5 683 3 399	565 363	2 125 1 352	2 616 1 847	218 532 117 093	940 521	758 397	1 096 645	1 197 686
Civilion labor forceEmployed	135 904 131 641	3 399 3 082	354 303	1 352 1 311	1 847 1 721	117 050 113 016	521 435	397 348	645 588	686 686 578
Unemployed Not in labor force	4 263 81 478	317 2 284	51 202	41 773	126 769	4 034 101 439	86 419	49 361	57 451	108 511
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	27 566 5 926	1 010 294	129 57	496 80	741 255	29 417 4 577	40 8 157	225 95	324 60 29	248 59
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	1 980 2 452	156 118	5 34	43 66	79 173	1 615 1 687	91 97	76 67	41	30 50
Employed	1 178 368	35 15	29 2 3	34 10	94 48	713 234	27 - 70	10 - 57	20 2 19	59 30 50 20 13
Not in labor forceINCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	904	68	3	22	31	740	70	3/	17	17
Households	208 486	5 635	535	1 518	2 273	211 458	901 136	729	767 145	1 119 120
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	9 308 18 281 19 535	685 1 106 704	77 59 67	171 104 135	148 160 309	11 577 24 378 24 627	136 172 121	141 167 115	91 44	213 127
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	41 287 38 683	1 178 705	101 112	316 302	419 467	48 677 41 490	179 129	164 82	107 146	251 211 137
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	40 360 27 554	606 483	84 19	225 134	428 273	35 110 17 838	103 39	28 30	134 59	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	7 677 5 801	126 42	14 2	60 71	32 37	4 048 3 713	4 18	2	14 27	9 4
Mean income (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	35 229 14 019	23 659 9 076	24 310 8 889	33 994 9 011	35 765 10 047	29 269 11 562	21 838 6 170	16 110 4 970	28 577 7 7 31	21 997 5 905
	. 14 017	, 0,0	0 007	7 011	10 047 1	11 302	5 170	, ,,,		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			District 4					Oistrict 5		
State		Roce					Race			
Congressional District	White	8lack	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (af any race)	White	8lock	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years.	144 273 71 528 30 078 121 759 57 162 24 713 17 806 11 814 4 357	3 761 2 477 1 080 1 928 1 063 539 1 636 1 297 491	394 277 126 215 126 42 147 126 59	1 250 994 449 1 008 801 362 154 126 53	1 679 1 195 526 1 209 817 380 351 311	149 964 72 188 29 069 132 549 61 078 25 392 13 054 8 701 2 866	645 470 247 287 195 79 265 220 135	583 449 240 345 237 119 193 182 109	595 371 161 422 256 97 72 53 4	811 579 305 539 361 180 162 160 91
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and over	517 114 132 173 37 326 68 765 28 972	14 553 4 851 1 463 1 303 569	1 370 393 162 73 13	6 005 2 365 655 189 73	8 333 3 346 1 066 354 75	527 982 143 374 37 041 91 939 40 438	2 867 1 158 399 142 73	2 335 979 311 110 59	2 967 1 234 340 149 65	4 483 2 079 666 157 46
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Famale householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years.	9 688 7 279 4 062 4 317 2 438 1 260 4 804 4 383 2 554	945 843 428 219 164 86 701 664 327	115 92 56 28 17 12 79 67 36	257 217 117 174 147 76 58 51	242 231 138 69 58 31 152 152 86	11 955 8 595 4 252 7 042 4 202 2 185 4 352 3 982 1 895	241 232 133 51 51 19 175 166 114	256 229 159 93 83 59 146 135	143 127 39 73 63 19 54 48	250 231 156 82 71 57 121 121
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years Persons under 5 years Persons 65 years ond over Persons 75 years ond over	46 525 15 586 5 445 6 479 3 839	4 221 2 021 672 258 133	408 146 55 31 6	1 29 8 529 164 56 21	1 241 594 259 34 6	56 841 19 386 5 724 10 375 6 175	1 374 718 280 25 5	1 084 535 182 26 5	674 260 34 65 29	1 383 800 341 20 10

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

(Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text)

	er, no hus- ent	Percent with own children under 18 yeors	63.7	6073 6773 5774 6774 672 672 673 673	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	482867488884	75.1 57.7 59.9 64.9 65.3	7.56 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65
	Female householder, band present	Total	81 914 17 910	2 239 2 239 5 289 5 289 1 254 6 113	860 3 893 1 328 1 328 4 457 1 457 1 609 963	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	888 1 898 1 036 3 376 15 277	1 184 173 188 188 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189
households	le family	Percent with own children under 18 yeors	46.0	6.44 6.58 6.05 6.74 6.75 6.94 7.94 8.94	0.44.44.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	4444444446 8444444444444444444444444444	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8.444.844.444 6.446.844.444 6.446.844
Family hor	Morried-couple	Total	639 964	4 467 12 081 17 537 17 537 38 242 2 795 9 258	6 837 23 621 6 480 1 986 19 069 9 184 4 833 5 005	6 6 7 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7	6 512 12 206 6 479 14 170 129 550	1 286 3 305 2 036 2 157 2 157 1 960 1 4 747 8 747 8 747 9 3 697
		Percent with own children under 18 years	48.0	44.3 51.0 51.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 6	51.9 88.2 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10	444424444878844444444444444444444444444	47.4 48.3 47.1 47.0	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
		Fotol	746 331 144 817	5 056 14 322 20 478 5 071 45 165 3 249 10 975 40 501	7 989 28 619 2 450 24 654 10 895 10 895 149 606	6 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 667 14 578 7 710 18 173	3842 2 3842 2 3842 2 3844 1 1 844 5 104 9 9 65 3 3 50
ish of home	years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	35.2 36.3	25.7.7.3.3.8.8.8.8.8.8.9.7.7.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	27.8 39.2.1 37.6.6 37.6.6 38.8 4.6.2 30.5	88888455888888888888888888888888888888	46.1 37.0 31.5 24.2 35.6	22222 22222 2324222 88277 88277 88277 88277
e other than English	Persons 18 year	Totol	79 651 20 960	367 1 081 6 458 372 3 132 5 132 5 082	862 3 886 713 677 4 667 1 250 1 449	2 832 2 832 2 832 1 587 1 587 1 738 2 885 2 738 2 738	1 073 447 841 1 452 14 738	270 270 270 107 344 183 855 855 853 832 129
speak o language	to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	35.6 37.7	22.8.42.23.23.23.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.	43.8 25.1 39.2 35.1 37.1 17.6 56.5	52.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	17.6 42.2 9.1 33.1	9.12.4.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.9.9.4.4.0.8.9.9.4.1.0.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
Persons who	Persons 5 to	Totol	20 740 4 670	285 285 891 886 981 981 1 368	267 713 171 47 926 608 608 554 3 812	252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253	289 436 187 396 3 947	22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
years and over		Percent living in different house in 1985	41.8	385.0 262.3 38.3 3.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1	844211466 6446474666666666666666666666666666	28.44.88.84.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.	43.1 43.1 42.3	686484448848 664844688848
Persons 5 year		Totol	2 583 526 515 594	16 278 47 430 89 933 18 172 156 796 10 789 36 952 139 244	26 176 101 095 27 156 9 589 87 654 56 379 18 780 21 146	787 788 789 789 789 789 789 789 789 789	32 536 53 733 27 010 61 732 519 167	12 873 7 723 7 723 7 708 7 708 1 7 83 1 7 83 1 7 83 1 7 83 1 7 83 1 1 7 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1
is a second seco	ıve	Percent barn in Stote of residence	78.8 73.4	88.77. 8.78. 8.78. 1.8.3. 1.8.3. 1.8.9.	55.77.7.6.86.88.89.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90.90	£8888888888888888888888888888888888888	79.6 78.2 77.4 78.9 79.5	86.0 7.17 7.17 7.17 7.18 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.
All persons	Native	Totol	2 733 439 542 155	17 289 50 619 90 972 19 364 114 332 11 433 18 542 17 954	27 570 106 531 28 923 9 885 92 985 92 985 55 412 20 104 20 104	13 821 122 1684 122 1684 20 757 20 758 20 75	33 422 56 707 28 717 65 842 546 125	4 852 13 610 13 610 8 247 8 276 8 276 11 897 11 590 11 590
		Percent for-	1.6	2 8 44 6 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6.20-4.25. 6.00-7.25. 6.00-7.25. 6.00-7.25.	<u>หล่อีวิผลอีสลุก วิกษตกษณะวิจิก</u>	2.1.1.9.7.1	8 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Sumpling Variability, see rect.		Total	2 776 755 555 229	17 381 51 040 86 119 19 444 168 767 11 592 150 979	28 086 108 751 10 751 10 347 95 333 59 738 20 403 22 881 55 494	23 855 22 883 22 883 22 883 23 788 25 884 25 25 27 26 28 26 27 26 28 26 27 26 28 26 27 26 28 26 27 26 28 26 27 26 28 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	34 298 57 546 29 040 66 467 555 299	4 866 13 743 13 743 8 287 8 338 14 5614 17 526 17 310 16 310
State	Congressional District	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	COUNTY Cedar County Cinton County Lina County Assecting County Scott County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city Cedor Rapids city Cinton city Cinton city Conowlie city Oovenport city Marci City city Marcin city Muscatine city Oistrict 2	Allamakee County Balton County Balton County Balton County Berker County Burker County Chickosow County Count	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Geder Folls city Chaptupe city Moster (2017) Woterfloo city Oistrict 3	Adoms County Adomose County Appanose County Onvis County Onvis County Ose Maines County Henry County Issper County Keckuk County Keckuk County
ow.						CONGRESSIONAL DIS		

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

	er, no hus-	Percent with own children under 18 years	63.8 70.3 70.1 67.1 67.1 58.7	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	6,50 6,73 6,73 6,73 6,73 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,0		\$ 50,000	61.9 66.1 66.1 51.4 55.1 64.4	65.0 58.8 58.8 68.0 73.7 73.7 65.4 65.4
	Female householder, band present	Total	1 440 263 616 616 248 45	408 1 458 1 45 1 40 1 247 1 86 381 1 58	1 336 1 336 1 336 1 337 1 337 1 337 1 330 1 300 1 300		156 128 328 328 204 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	504 2 848 9 170 685 836 13 640	645 475 473 473 473 153
seholds	le family	Percent with own children under 18 years		888.8 888.8 7.7.4 4 4 4 5 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8444846846 80000000000000000000000000000	 	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	57.1 45.0 494.6 47.4 47.5 5.5	144474444 170014444444 87011444444
Family household	Married-couple	Totol		1 4 475 1 4 073 1 825 2 946 8 637 1 856 1 856	5 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	125 457	2 183 1 960 3 885 2 021 2 021 3 020 3 020 18 762 3 342 3 342	4 418 11 387 38 066 5 710 7 387	6 075 075 075 075 075 075 075 075 075 075
		Percent with own children under 18 yeors	74.84.4.4.4.86.7.7.9.7.4.4.4.4.7.9.7.9.7.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	74 40 88 48 44 46 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	9.84.42.44.44.64.44.4	48.3	244 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	57.6 49.2 47.8 47.8 47.8	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
		Total		5 016 5 016 16 053 2 030 3 566 10 180 5 228 5 228	8 401 7 404 3 902 3 356 6 758 6 832 6 832	150 381	2 4 2 8 8 4 2 1 2 3 8 8 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5 064 14 809 49 374 6 549 8 411 152 151	6 982 5 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 1
sh of home	rs ond over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	38.6 31.7 37.1 29.8 4.9 4.9	200 200 200 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 23.00 23.00 23.00	36.7	8.27 - 1.23 - 1.24 - 1.	18.0 36.1 36.1 22.9 36.2	28,45,50 20,55,50 20,55,50 31,75,50 31,
other than English	Persons 18 years	Total	885 142 368 974 974 159 225	351 4 62 78 78 109 524 524 524 764		15 442	245 245 245 277 287 1106 1179 1179 1184 1184 1184	334 1 230 8 323 552 949 14 043	402 661 305 193 193 284 287 157
speak a language	17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	25.2 25.2 25.3 23.3 23.3	286.5 26.5 3.5.5 6.5.5 7.7.7 7.7.7 2.1.9	32.3 38.4 22.7 20.3 60.3 60.3 15.0 17.4	35.2	888.25.888.25.888.35.25.888.35.25.888.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.35.	29.8 37.8 40.3 7.5 27.3 34.5	24.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.7 2.7 4.2 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 6.7 7.7 8.6 7.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6
Persons who s	Persons 5 to	Total	201 59 68 159 257 28 48 89	32 233 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		4 476	8 4 8 5 2 5 8 8 4 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	299 299 2311 227 271 3 835	183 152 152 99 88 82 72 103 177
rs and over		Percent living in different house in 1985	39.5.5 93.5.5.4 93.5.9 97.9 97.9	7.24 8.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7.25 7	224424444 7.886147268	45.6	408.48.88.88.48.88.89.99.9 4480.004448008	57.4 43.1 48.9 56.7 65.0	24.27.7.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.
Persons 5 years		Total		17 866 69 885 6 680 6 680 11 952 7 129 33 354 18 163 6 619	25 290 10 905 10 587 11 584 23 554 23 554 29 894 29 894		7 855 6 827 6 827 10 10 10 305 11 651 11 651 12 365 12 365 13 32 32 14 437 15 437	17 064 49 943 178 030 21 757 29 606 516 539	23 522 10 815 10 815 19 734 11 566 10 859 10 859
	9	Percent born in State of residence	73.1 86.2 86.2 83.4 72.3	8888888 6444 24 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	69.9 69.9 69.9 69.9 69.5 69.5 69.5 69.5	75.2	86.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.8	77. 63.6 77.4 70.4 65.9 81.9	88 88 80 8 80 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
sons	Native	Total		18 807 5 375 69 375 7 692 12 692 7 648 35 850 19 424 7 046	26 880 26 880 111 500 112 200 12 319 24 784 24 784 24 598 24 304	545 917	8 351 15 094 29 543 10 893 10 893 11 324 12 267 319 268	18 470 53 756 187 111 23 058 31 155 548 811	24 998 119 551 11 454 21 251 13 967 17 507 16 858 11 488 11 295
All persons		Percent for-	<i>ল=ল</i> ন্ত্রন্দ্র	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1.7	पंचलान्यं बार्च व्यवस्थ	3.108	<u> </u>
		Total		19 033 5 420 74 252 74 252 7 114 7 676 35 687 36 687 19 612 7 067		555 276	8 409 15 128 15 128 29 755 10 935 10 935 11 403 12 202 12 076 327 140 13 202 13 202 13 202 13 203 14 628 15 628 16 628 17 628 18 628 18 628 18 628 19 628 10	18 583 54 315 193 187 23 500 31 695 555 457	25 186 19 965 11 508 21 508 14 098 11 569 11 569
te	Congressional District	Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Olstrict 3—con. COUNTY—con. Lec County Lucas County Androsk County Marshall County Marshall County Page County Page County	Poweshiek County Singsold County Singsold County Toylor County Union County Worello County Worello County Warshington County Washington County Worshington County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city Amington City Fort Madison City Fort Madison City Marshallrown City Marshallrown City Marshallrown City Oskolossa City Oskolossa City Ostumwa Gity Ottumwa Gity	District 4COUNTY	Addic County Cass County Coss County Colles County Guittie County Harrison County Madison County Malis County Malis County Polk County Polk County Shelby County Polk County Polk County Polk County Polk County Polk County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Oes Maines city Urbandale city West Des Maines city Oistrict 5	COUNTY Boane County Boane Outs County Calhoun County Corroll County County Emmet County Fermet County
State	33		COU Lucas Maria Maria Monra		Ame: Surling Fort India Keoka Mars Newt Oskal Oftun	90	Addin	PLA Anke Coun Oes Urbai West	Baan Seen Copy Copy Crow

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Female householder, no hus- bond present	Percent with own children under 18 Total		263 63.5 400 63.3 400 63.3 374 64.4 162 64.4 162 64.9 163 65.5 395 65.5 305 65.5 305 65.5 305 65.5 305 65.5 305	216 65.8 216 61.1 445 67.2 183 57.2 270 61.1 270 61.1 270 67.6 371 65.8	381 71.7 113 67.7 374 67.6 347 72.9
splor		Percent with own children under 18 years		88 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 8 8 5 8 8 4 8 4 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	40.9 44.7 1.8 1.8 1.8
Family households	Married-couple fomity	Pe ow Total		2 582 4 1 180 1 180 2 826 4 2 127 4 2 4 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 877 2 538 2 5487 2 538 2 538 2 538 2 538 2 533 4 533 5 538 2 538 5 58 5 58 5 58 5 58 5 5	2 862 5 395 16 693 2 579
		Percent with own children under 18		6.14.44.44.44.44.64.64.44.44.44.44.44.44.44	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	45.3 48.2 51.0 50.0
		T o a b o		2 2 918 2 2 918 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 039 2 2853 2 2853 2 272 2 273 3 3 501 3 3 3 185 4 2 6 112 4 101	7 3 353 0 6 771 7 21 012 0 2 944
English at home	Persons 18 years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very ral well"		204 43.1 289 33.6 378 45.1 478 28.0 178 30.3 115 29.2 869 30.3 315 29.2 321 33.1 33.1 33.1 33.1 33.1 33.1 34.3	238 442 422 432 438 137 263 273 263 273 273 283 274 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	180 26.7 739 25.0 339 46.7 150 30.0
guage other than		who eak ery ery Total		23.28 18.7 23.7 24.0 24.3 17.2 25.5 20.8 20.8 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 3	33.2.7 39.2.7 39.3.3 39.3.7 39.3.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30.3 30	19.1 39.8 39.9 39.9 15
Persons who speak o longuage other than English at home	Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very Toto!		886.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	35 173 52 57 187 187 1 097 1 141	131 171 929 33 45
over	ă.	Percent living in different house in 1985		932838383 932293383 9322933383 9322933383	88486284848 6466684746	45.2 44.7 46.1 7.9
Persons 5 years ond		Totol		9 409 11 725 11 725 11 725 11 975 11 050 11 005 9 430 14 18	6 732 9 989 21 671 8 875 11 488 27 599 37 349 11 334 11 334	11 525 23 931 74 330 10 316
	Notive	Percent born in State of residence		0.878.888.888.898.898.898.898.898.898.898	2.53888888888888888888888888888888888888	83.4 81.6 72.3 77.1
All persons	2	r Totol		9 995 9 15 933 10 686 10 686 11 776 11 776 11 776 12 997 12 997	7 189 5 2 376 5 4 466 6 7 12 243 1 2 343 1 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 12 250 2 25 576 1 77 997 11 016
All		Percent for- ol eign bom		&= 84 & &= C44	7.08 2.4 2.2 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	22 1.1 5 3.1 5 5
		Totol		10 045 10 045 11 053 10 0754 11 0754 11 0754 11 0754 11 0754 12 0754 13 0754 14 0754 15 0754 16 0754 17 0754 1	200 C	12 392 25 894 80 505 11 066
State	Congressional District County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	District 5—Con.	Greene County Homition County Hardex County Hardin County Hardin County Hardin County Hardin County Kassuth County Manona County Manona County O' Brien County	Osceola County Polo Alto County Phymouth County Pocchonics County Soc County Webster County Webster County Woodbury County Woodbury County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city Fort Dodge city Sioux City city Spence rity

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Dota bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Persons	3 years ond ov	er enrolled i	n school		Persons	16 to 19 y	eors		Persons	25 years and	lover	Civilion vet years on	
County Place and [In Selected States]		Elementary school				Not enroll	ed in school gradu		h school		Percent	Percent		
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Preprimory school	Total	Percent in privote school	College	Total	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in lobor force	Total	high school groduate or higher	with bochelor's degree or higher	Total	65 yeors ond over
The State	58 357 11 928	481 502 93 263	8.7 7.0	1 97 870 56 679	160 692 33 723	10 647 2 011	4 568 B62	1 735 391	4 328 758	1 776 798 345 491	80.1 B2.B	16.9 22.7	310 122 61 768	84 788 14 833
COUNTY Cedar County Clinton County Johnson County Jones County Linn County Linn County Muscatine County Scott County	378 1 070 2 029 338 3 615 165 795 3 538	3 196 9 482 11 524 3 495 27 888 2 216 7 763 27 699	1.1 5.4 7.0 9.4 8.7 .2 3.7 7.5	769 2 564 26 867 922 12 783 459 1 762 10 553	828 2 623 7 796 979 10 261 649 2 217 8 370	47 176 198 65 526 56 180 763	41 90 124 18 194 14 64 317	45 16 6 93 7 42 1B2	6 41 58 41 239 35 74 264	11 557 33 363 53 053 12 851 107 886 7 427 25 240 94 114	79.3 77.4 90.6 7B.7 84.9 76.3 75.0 B1.4	12.B 12.9 44.0 10.6 21.5 9.2 13.0 21.9	1 957 6 226 7 708 2 268 20 481 1 368 4 068 17 692	562 1 728 1 668 510 4 912 384 1 051 4 018
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	763 2 320 697 2 291 1 172 565 403	5 213 17 104 4 997 1 043 16 802 5 827 3 417 4 391	4.4 10.0 5.5 1.4 10.1 6.9 8.2 4.9	1 832 8 598 1 503 1 727 7 284 23 508 1 086 1 027 35 692	1 561 6 428 1 530 226 5 190 6 323 1 076 1 295 32 876	80 352 105 21 614 62 65 84	31 116 44 15 249 38 50 31	16 72 29 - 146 5 - 18	33 164 32 6 219 19 15 35	18 138 70 147 19 319 6 663 59 121 29 537 13 105 14 409 354 195	90.1 84.5 76.2 90.9 78.8 93.9 87.4 74.2	34.2 23.3 14.4 44.4 20.1 53.7 21.2 14.5	3 472 13 261 3 719 978 11 08B 4 125 2 507 2 414 59 8B7	750 3 501 1 170 134 2 757 965 534 741 16 440
Allomakee County Blenton County Bremer County Bremer County Buchanan County Buther County Cerro Gordo County Clayton County Delaware County Dubague County Tayette County Grundy County Grundy County Grundy County Howard County Jackson County Jockson County Jockson County Jockson County Jockson County Wirneshiek County Winneshiek County Worth County	259 429 2 B35 529 488 396 967 258 359 302 1 938 409 387 212 149 319 395 171 359 414	2 592 4 308 21 006 4 048 4 265 2 897 7 649 2 652 3 683 3 7B6 16 045 3 919 2 162 2 162 1 806 2 467 3 183 3 183 3 481 1 369	6.3 4.3 13.4 5.9 8.9 9.3 8.0 7.1 6.4 9.5 31.4 5.8 4.1 12.2 11.0 5.1 12.7 9.7 3.1	404 757 13 796 1 871 5684 568 2 802 632 489 6 014 954 635 441 222 559 249 654 2 604 363	685 1 128 8 289 1 589 1 157 836 2 625 723 989 987 5 498 1 122 921 552 467 631 1 098 579 860 1 732 408	422 577 6000 500 1344 388 1112 399 611 166 3099 444 455 244 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857	23 12 222 23 11 11 74 21 11 19 9 149 9 27 17 2 20 23 14 11	15 11 119 14 10 6 6 6 6 2 2 78 4 4 36 - 2 1	4 34 259 13 73 21 32 12 48 5 75 75 77 7 7 2 23 33 31 120 36 20 21 20 21 20 21 21 21 21 22 23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	9 185 14 547 75 401 14 390 12 927 10 567 30 988 8 704 12 463 11 154 53 689 14 351 11 371 8 259 9 6 627 9 904 12 841 17 365 11 606 12 385 5 471	75.9 78.2 80.4 78.5 78.5 71.8 81.3 75.2 74.5 78.3 77.7 76.6 79.0 79.5 72.9 76.4 77.9	8.9 9.6 17.3 15.1 11.2 9.4 15.5 9.9 9.0 11.0 16.8 11.8 12.2 12.3 8.2 2 11.1 10.0	1 417 2 484 13 900 2 247 2 240 1 554 5 433 2 019 1 628 9 298 2 459 1 963 1 228 962 2 1 578 2 019 1 121 2 112 1 1862 8 112	371 702 3 864 517 511 11 465 1 720 337 503 385 2 468 671 575 367 293 508 575 536 542 442 245
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedar Falls city	644 1 303 604 1 652 11 079	4 914 9 559 4 581 11 419 93 150	6.9 32.5 10.9 15.4 5.6	9 517 4 826 1 965 3 344 47 605	3 623 3 595 1 704 3 359 34 119	62 223 B5 440 2 075	5 111 56 172 830	34 63 6 74 343	23 42 23 194 895	17 763 36 557 18 986 42 987 355 634	BB.5 7B.4 79.7 77.9 79.3	31.4 19.4 16.3 14.1	3 341 6 594 3 590 7 B59 62 533	936 1 927 1 185 2 307 18 208
COUNTY Adams County Adams County Corke County Davis County Des Moines County Henry County Jasper County Jefferson County Lee County Lucas County Manon County Manon County Manon County Page County Taylor County Monore County Toylor County Toylor County Toylor County Toylor County Yone Buen County Toylor County Toylor County Toylor County Wopello County Woren County Wostnington County Woren County	92 280 198 143 155 778 448 448 618 181 414 613 388 1 567 114 224 135 468 859 467	769 2 397 1 440 1 486 1 299 7 639 3 189 6 160 2 648 2 035 6 838 1 469 3 754 5 225 6 641 1 435 3 141 3 217 980 9 267 1 294 2 332 1 317 5 809 6 927 3 320 1 122	5.9 2 2.5 5.5 8 8 5.3 20.2 1.3 15.5 3 12.0 11.4 4.7 1.3 1.8 2.3 2.3 4.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.7 3.7 3.8 4.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3	207 630 252 376 880 2 233 1 241 934 1 270 1 800 1 217 2 231 1 851 2 293 1 720 2 31 1 72 2 73 1 74 2 74 1 74 2 74 2 74 2 74 2 74 2 74 2 74 2 74 2	247 781 420 435 665 2 273 1 152 1 833 772 591 2 051 467 1 171 1 921 2 029 373 901 1 438 262 7 132 387 778 371 2 033 2 372 948 316	100 446 333 744 333 1990 1155 1333 666 58 1966 727 447 58 44 1255 28 155 422 1666 1110	4 25 12 34 47 52 15 24 39 13 17 85 22 12 33 9 1 74 4 8 10 61 87 61 87 61	343 4 10 14 8 2 42 13 34 22 12 32 12 5 5 6 6 14 1 1 2 4 1 7	2 11 7 32 7 85 55 47 29 22 125 47 19 54 59 35 19 13 27 27 27 29 20 27 27 29 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	3 43B 9 244 5 561 5 444 5 230 28 106 12 453 23 226 11 209 7 845 25 792 6 193 13 85B 18 789 25 635 5 467 11 992 3 840 38 32B 4 872 8 378 5 140 24 026 22 163 12 949 5 002	77.1 72.1 77.6 71.9 71.8 78.9 79.1 77.6 82.3 76.8 77.5 77.1 81.8 73.7 81.8 75.6 78.0 79.0 79.0 74.7 74.2 87.0 75.9	9.4 11.5 8.8 10.5 12.7 14.5 12.7 26.5 9.4 10.7 9.5 13.1 12.9 15.8 8.0 13.5 16.2 10.3 38.4 8.7 12.8 9.6 11.0 16.2 11.0	577 1 631 933 827 790 5 436 2 167 4 104 1 598 1 303 4 822 1 054 2 229 3 343 5 540 5 920 875 1 913 5 920 875 1 393 925 4 817 4 011 2 032 802	190 534 287 241 227 1 520 584 1 004 439 984 1 222 353 659 984 1 946 286 599 603 184 1 505 301 383 315 1 496 883 315 1 496 898 314
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city	836 479 214 291 134 570 333	4 258 4 789 1 898 1 797 2 245 4 217 2 446	5.0 7.3 15.9 .9 B.4 5.1	21 615 1 347 536 1 249 352 1 358 460	5 B91 1 430 620 90B 637 1 341 767	71 155 57 46 95 74 52	49 45 9 39 20 17 26	- 42 14 7 13 5	22 68 34 - 62 52 9	20 765 17 BB5 B 009 6 B00 B 125 16 966 10 069	95.1 77.8 79.3 85.8 74.2 80.8 79.0	54.1 14.0 11.5 21.8 10.2 17.8 15.6	2 963 3 451 1 680 1 238 1 454 3 852 2 037	77B 1 026 409 312 422 1 513 5B4

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	T	3 years and ave			- 0,		16 ta 19 ye	ears		Persons 2	25 years and	f aver	Civilian veto	
Congressional District County		Elementary schoo				Nat enro	lled in school		h schaal				,	
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Preprimary schaal		Percent in private schaol	College	Tatal	Total	Emplayed	Unem- played	Nat in labor farce	Tatal	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelar's degree ar higher	Tatal	65 years and over
District 3—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Ottumwa city	167 3D5	1 689 3 704	4.0 2.1	8D5 1 518	616 1 464	35 128	17 45	31	7 52	6 845 16 535	75.4 72.D	15.7 11.2	1 224 3 269	366 1 075
District 4	11 486	93 446	5.9	32 152	29 526	2 780	1 339	425	1 014	359 548	82.5	18.9	63 839	16 675
COUNTY														
Addir County Adduban County Cass County Dallos County Fremant County Guthrie Caunty Harrisan County Madison County Mills Caunty Montgamery County Polic Caunty Pattawartamie Caunty Shelby Caunty	157 177 323 807 102 161 254 252 254 234 7 003 1 522 240	1 463 1 195 2 613 5 561 1 567 1 940 2 634 2 327 2 657 2 029 51 645 15 259 2 556	.4 1.3 .2 5.9 1.1 .5 1.5 2.0 1.6 .9 7.4 5.7	238 240 484 1 245 300 254 573 320 510 356 23 526 3 667 439	39D 334 737 1 532 426 488 741 781 750 583 17 479 4 641	16 11 25 115 22 18 41 62 128 43 1 738 483 78	8 2 14 66 10 10 10 46 16 39 871 215	2 2 4 17 4 - 2 3 14 - 269 102 6	6 7 7 32 6 8 29 13 98 4 598 166 40	5 769 5 058 10 383 19 388 5 589 7 549 9 755 8 174 8 608 8 300 209 165 52 964 8 846	77.5 71.7 80.7 83.6 77.7 78.0 76.2 81.6 76.1 80.0 85.4 77.1 79.0	9.8 9.8 12.5 16.3 11.3 9.9 9.1 12.0 12.6 12.8 23.9 11.0	929 867 1 607 3 389 966 1 443 1 569 1 390 1 485 1 338 36 866 10 533 1 457	300 327 513 847 343 465 423 344 356 417 9 489 2 417 434
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ankeny city	586 992 3 635 685 625	3 203 9 518 28 723 4 D21 4 804	1.9 5.3 8.4 7.0 9.9	2 134 2 5D3 14 367 1 392 2 322	1 258 3 061 10 439 1 094 1 516	47 392 1 325 59 52	38 164 638 52 15	84 226 -	9 144 461 7 37	10 665 34 503 123 457 15 314 21 051	93.9 73.9 81.0 95.8 94.8	29.1 10.0 18.9 37.5 41.8	1 569 6 795 22 587 2 547 3 378	211 1 609 6 524 499 842
District 5	12 120	101 362	12.1	25 742	30 448	1 916	787	237	892	361 930	78.0	13.4	62 095	18 632
COUNTY														
Boone County Buena Vista Caunty Colhoun County Corroll Caunty Cherokee County Clay County Crawford Caunty Dickinson County Franklin County Franklin County	556 490 257 614 254 403 363 299 229 211	4 135 3 432 1 984 4 188 2 601 3 316 3 113 2 525 2 201 1 953	6.1 10.5 2.1 37.8 .5 3.8 6.4 .8 2.2	1 298 1 412 372 690 405 609 522 517 666 435	1 21D 1 179 535 1 060 734 827 1 020 664 798 603	88 70 21 54 50 21 103 17 36 21	29 34 7 11 11 21 7 22 4	8 7 20 16 3 	51 29 14 23 23 10 79 10 14	17 075 12 528 8 037 13 537 9 425 11 470 10 878 10 513 7 442 7 783	80.8 82.1 78.9 74.6 81.3 84.8 72.5 84.1 78.3 79.4	13.7 15.2 11.6 11.3 10.8 14.5 9.8 17.5 11.0	2 925 2 131 1 342 2 131 1 777 1 880 1 836 2 012 1 332 1 109	869 679 460 616 556 571 441 721 430 318
Greene Caunty Homilton County Hancock County Hordin County Humbaldt Caunty Hod County Kossuth Caunty Lyon County Manana County O' Brien County	299 353 309 426 222 206 457 223 188 294	1 690 2 744 2 456 3 334 1 876 1 575 3 626 2 427 1 724 2 934	1.5 2.2 4.8 2.9 3.1 1.6 21.2 13.8 1.3 19.9	329 664 473 967 347 150 673 301 227 531	457 826 647 1 165 506 375 909 640 455 742	37 64 21 72 14 14 34 39 18	11 38 4 1 4 5 16 33 6	7 6 6 - - 7 2 1 4	19 20 11 71 10 2 16 5 8 2	6 990 10 930 8 252 12 808 7 382 5 546 12 372 7 520 7 046 10 290	81.2 79.5 78.4 78.5 80.0 75.9 79.1 70.4 73.0 73.5	13.7 12.8 10.3 12.4 11.6 11.0 11.8 10.2 10.3 12.6	1 179 1 778 1 293 2 204 1 336 881 2 022 1 020 1 289 1 689	419 590 312 650 504 295 590 291 425 454
Osceolo County	149 167 481 205 258 557 894 265 2 191 300	1 310 2 060 4 508 1 678 2 278 6 086 6 776 2 016 18 424 2 392	10.0 13.3 18.4 7.8 1.4 37.4 16.2 .6 14.5	188 531 1 240 253 320 2 765 1 933 904 5 515 505	356 655 1 465 424 554 2 190 2 101 897 5 809 645	27 14 59 39 25 60 168 62 619 36	17 5 48 17 18 34 39 21 271	- 5 4 - 6 28 5 102	10 9 6 18 7 20 101 36 246 5	4 797 7 024 14 593 6 590 8 339 17 175 26 493 7 895 61 309 9 891	72.1 76.9 78.0 80.1 77.3 71.7 78.4 78.6 78.4 77.6	10.0 12.8 15.0 12.8 12.7 14.4 13.7 14.0 16.7	817 1 256 2 242 1 061 1 397 2 510 5 083 1 111 11 748 1 704	230 351 542 362 489 670 1 649 320 3 312 516
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											20.7	14.0	1 400	426
Boone city	317 535 1 772 258	2 025 4 209 14 626 1 991	10.0 21.1 16.9 4.5	781 1 388 4 730 450	594 1 410 4 776 561	35 98 575 9	21 14 251 9	6 21 102 -	63 222 -	8 252 16 950 50 000 7 189	82.7 78.3 77.9 85.3	14.9 16.1 17.5 16.1	1 409 3 102 9 654 1 137	1 146 2 783 386

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

(Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		orildra	under 6 years in families and	subramilles, oil parents in household in labor force	153 764	30 801	2 883 4 615 4 615 773 9 773 2 288 8 662	1 659 6 202 6 202 6 202 6 203 7 174 1 348 1 213	259 6 1 259 1 159 1 227 2 656 1 098 1 277	5 029 1 190 5 033 5 85 5 85 5 89 1 280 1 280 1 282 1 282 1 282 1 282 1 282 1 282 1 282 1 282	1 285 3 129 1 733 3 453 27 804	235 626 491 397 3 361 2 070 1 012
	own children years			Percent in labor force	8.69	68.3	\$6.50 5.00 5.80 5.81 5.81 5.81 6.81 8.82 8.83	67.0 71.6 63.3 78.6 63.9 62.9 60.8		72.9 70.5 70.5 75.7 75.7 76.4 76.4 76.4	60.9 71.5 76.2 64.4 67.8	4966 4466 4466 4466 4466 4466 4466 4466
	Femoles with o			Total	163 692	33 426	3 050 5 552 1 028 10 080 10 080 2 448 9 599	1 795 6 362 1 770 659 5 977 3 103 1 432 1 424	795 1 367 6 844 6 844 1 199 1 198 2 799 2 799 1 236	5 209 1 253 1 253 1 047 685 522 827 1 182 7 544 958 1 088	1 539 3 395 1 813 3 911 31 229	290 768 479 488 407 2 369 1 136
		or more weeks in 1989	Villandily	worked 33 or mare hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	842 092	177 321	5 806 14 850 29 392 5 772 5 8 782 3 479 12 479 46 761	9 886 37 376 8 095 4 036 28 008 15 248 15 248 7 670 6 591		25 565 5 946 7 946 3 4 760 2 757 2 995 3 999 2 829 2 16	7 857 16 226 8 841 17 638 159 589	1 538 3 211 2 579 2 326 2 121 12 525 5 586
	Worked in 1989	Worked 40 or r		Total	1 171 472	245 757	7 677 20 354 46 483 7 937 78 573 4 683 16 583 63 467	12 916 50 223 11 360 5 754 38 557 27 584 9 920 9 920		36 315 6 833 6 833 7 913 7 7 912 7 912 8 836 8 836 8 836	14 027 23 710 12 473 24 581 226 883	2 096 4 696 4 431 3 139 17 495 7 927
	-			Totol	1 555 951	324 345	9 930 26 617 66 333 10 189 6 329 6 329 8 2 769	16 265 64 326 64 326 14 923 7 309 50 931 12 160 12 150 29 227		46 999 6 8 999 6 8 999 8 343 10 201 5 5 58 7 4 20 7 304	21 901 31 195 16 083 33 003 310 918	2 708 6 611 6 611 4 246 4 453 10 968
			to work	Percent using public tronsportotion	1.2	2.3	นจะจังเ <mark>กิ</mark> เก๋อน	22.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 3.00 3.00 4.00 3.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4	1 ८०० – ८००० ४ ८००	ठ''पंथं। ४ <i>ठवंपंपं</i> यं	2.5.5.4 -	1 www 4 4 4 4
over		ers	tronsportotion	Percent in carpools	11.9	11.5	11.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.1	8.6 6.11.2 6.11.7 7.7 7.7 7.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8	847. 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	0.00 9.74 9.74 9.85 9.85 9.85 9.85 9.85 9.85 9.85 9.85	6.4 11.0 9.5 8.3 12.8	9.9 9.93 12.00 1.54 1.14 1.14
16 years and		Workers	Means of	Percent using cor, truck, or van	85.3	86.7	83.2 72.5 78.4 70.8 87.7 92.7 92.7	95.9 90.3 90.3 90.3 93.5 93.5 89.8 89.8	72.7 84.1.7 80.8 80.8 80.8 78.0 71.8 71.3 71.3	84.9 7.77 7.77 7.71 7.71 7.71 8.75 8.78 8.78 8.78	82.8 87.8 90.5 92.3 84.5	77 8.6.8 8.6.4 8.6.7 7.9.9 6.9.9 6.0.9 8.6.1 8.6
Persons	force			Totol	1 322 064	275 638	8 437 22 781 53 410 8 577 86 550 5 50 5 275 18 869	14 369 55 524 12 593 6 268 3 634 32 580 10 882 10 513	6 447	41 584 9 529 7 780 5 348 7 352 7 352 8 869 9 869 10 408 3 577	16 761 27 337 13 891 28 026 259 418	2 284 5 581 3 718 3 517 19 894 9 014
	Lobor	lobor force		Percent un- employed	4.5	5.1	4464466 9974	0.480.400.44 000000000000000000000000000	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	44666994666 44666996666	5.1 5.0 7.2 7.7	6.9.9.9.4.9.4 -9.7.69.9.2
		Civilian lot		Total	1 403 883	294 488	8 760 24 744 56 570 9 063 9 715 5 715 7 705 7 705 7 705 7 705	15 179 59 677 13 915 6 623 47 123 34 746 11 388		24 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	17 993 29 100 14 632 30 768 276 177	2 388 6 076 4 116 4 116 3 792 3 871 21 406 9 534
		abor force		Female	57.8	61.5	84.88.88.88.88 64.46.88.88.88	82328 83328 8 8228 83328 83 84 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	22.22.24.22.42.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.2	8.8.8.4.4.6.8.8.8.8.8.8.4.4.6.8.8.8.8.8.	59.4 57.8 58.3 52.7 55.9	5.1.74 5.7.54 5.0.56 5.0.57 5.0.58 5.0.57 5.0.58
		Percent in labor force		Total	0.99	0.69	3.43.5.0 3.43.5.0 3.0.1.5.0 3.0.1.5.0 3.0.1.5.0 3.0.1.5.0 3.0.1.5.0	77.7.7.0.2.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1.8.1	44882683488 44682683488	7.36.836.834.836.33.6 6.66.64.44.66.86.86	2,23 2,24,9 2,00,00 2,00,00 2,00,00 3,00,00 4,00,00 5,00 5,0	2,64,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49
				Femole	1 117 946	222 186	6 797 20 407 39 874 7 173 68 573 6 573 15 543 59 400	11 045 45 247 12 109 4 343 38 221 25 627 9 187	5 439 8 708 9 242 7 242 7 814 19 600 5 303 6 729	34 402 8 618 8 618 6 984 7 984 7 7 94 7 7 794 9 8 405 3 285	15 042 24 143 12 444 27 439	1 984 5 691 3 365 3 269 3 269 17 436 7 504
				Total	2 131 703	427 915	13 185 38 726 78 541 14 962 130 806 8 792 8 851 113 052	21 133 85 191 22 540 8 456 71 874 50 565 15 490 17 189	10 44 10 44 10 44 10 65 10 65		27 920 44 729 22 602 50 726 432 560	3 820 10 696 6 349 6 274 6 274 14 967
	State Congressional District	County Place and [In Selected	States] County	More Persons]	The State	District 1	COUNTY Cedar County Clinton County Clinton County Johnson County Lin County Lin County Lin County Muscroine County Scott County Scott County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bethendar (ity Cedar Ropids city Cedar Ropids city Condelle city Oovenport city Marion city Marion city Marion city Oosenport city Oosente city	Allamakee County Allamakee County Block Howk County Block Howk County Burlier County Burlier County Chicksoaw County Chicksoaw County Chicksoaw County Chicksoaw County Oelowore County Oelowore County	Oubuque Caunty Proyette Caunty Mitchel Caunty Winneshlet Caunty Worth County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedar Falls diy Oubuque city Mason City diy Waterloo city.	Adams County Adams County Adams County Clarke County Onvis County Oecotor County Oes Maines County Henry County

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Own children	under 6 years in families ond	subtomilies, all parents in household in labor force		1 870 706 580 1 850 436	1 588 2 046 367 778	1 015 236 3 298 3 298 594 364 1 552 1 276 1 276 355		1 347 1 348 1 388 558 1 244 1 724 1 050	32 538	466 384 1 8384 1 8956 536 536 707 707 709 19 4712 4 9711	1 352 3 386 11 403 1 496 1 524 31 582	1 364 1 146 547 1 616
own children years			Percent in labar force		7.256.33 6.23.27 6.23.27 6.23.27	69.5 69.8 60.7 73.1	25 888 86.94 86.95 86 86.95 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86		61.2 6.3.1.2 7.7.7.1.1.2 6.8.5 6.1.6 6.1.6	71.8	825-43885-55-55-65-65-65-65-65-65-65-65-65-65-65	75.7 70.9 69.9 73.6 66.5	71.5
Females with o			Total				1 043 238 3 919 374 710 500 1 990 1 237 1 237				483 483 1 935 1 935 1 935 284 201 20 888 250 550	1 390 3 707 12 265 1 558 1 905 32 551	1 421 1 118 595 1 475
	more weeks in 89	Usually	more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks								2 550 2 140 2 140 2 150 3 277 3 277 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 341 17 191 65 807 9 637 12 984 157 172	7 509 5 527 2 970 6 216
Worked in 1989	Worked 40 or 19		Total						19 837 10 636 4 127 5 036 4 523 10 594 6 395 8 471	251 919	3 434 6 254 6 254	9 696 22 901 88 026 12 384 16 382 222 904	10 329 8 137 4 299 8 745
			Totol						34 797 14 136 6 113 6 861 6 059 13 264 8 226 5 740 11 780	322 479	4 4 451 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	12 081 29 244 113 832 15 172 20 312 298 982	13 827 11 186 6 023 11 310
		to work	Percent using public transpartation		w 4 m 1 m	<u>-</u> 600	4 10 1 N 4 6 4 - 4		8V. 40'0'0'0'0'	1.7	त्रंच । ब्रह्मध्यं ४ वर्षं थ्रं∠∸	28 23.6.2. 4	ფ- <u>-</u>
	kers	f tronsportotion	Percent in carpools		88.7 8.7 12.5 1.1.1 15.3	16.7 11.0 15.6 12.2	2.1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2		9.11.2.13.8.6.10.9.10.9.10.9.10.9.10.9.10.10.9.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.	13.5	22 87.7 87.1 15.1 16.7 16.7 17.7 18.8 18.8 18.8 19.7	21.2.3 2.6.2.3 2.6.0 6.0 6.0	14.7 10.4 9.4 8.4
	Wor	Means o	Percent using car, truck, or van		89.4 78.1 89.9 85.3 85.3	83.7 84.8 85.8 85.8	78.4 7.86.4 7.95.6 7.95		68. 91.9 87.1 87.1 91.6 98.7 90.6	89.6	77 77 88 89 87 87 87 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	95.2 91.8 89.4 94.5 93.6 82.9	87.9 80.4 79.9 82.1
force			Totol						24 997 12 162 4 720 5 881 5 072 11 958 7 050 4 591	280 368	3 833 6 738 7 788 6 638 6 638 7 788 6 638 7 888 6 5 998 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	10 946 25 566 97 972 13 579 18 046 252 149	11 638 9 479 4 775 9 721
Lobor	bor force		Percent un- employed		64.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	7.4.8.4 7.8.8.0	44 ww. qw. rw. w. w. y.		4.4.2.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.6.8.4.6.8.4.6.8.4.6.8.8.4.6.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.6.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.4.4.4.8.8.4.4.4.8.4.4.4.4.8.4	4.0	0,000,44440,00,46,000,000,000,000,000,00	3 520 3 520 3 88	33.0
	Civilian lo		Total								3 %65 3 453 3 453 15 461 15 461 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	11 365 27 339 105 029 14 179 18 863 265 386	12 238 9 876 4 931 10 191
	labor force		Female		55.57 5.7.57 5.7.9 5.1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	57.7 57.7 52.9	7.4.2.4.2.4.2.3.3.3.4.2.4.2.4.2.4.2.4.2.4		5.5.0 5.5.0 5.5.0 5.5.0 5.5.0 5.5.0 5.6.0 8.8 8.8	62.5	25,525 25,535 25	76.3 59.9 6.33.9 6.8.1 53.6 53.6	55.2 46.4 56.4 56.4
	Percent in		Total		65.7.7 58.3.7 61.2 63.0 63.5 63.5	8.59 8.4.4.8 8.4.4.8	4.1.87 4.1.87 4.1.90 6.0.00 8.30 8.30 8.30 8.30 8.30 8.30 8.30		6.83.2 6.83.2 6.83.4 6.	8.69	60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0	82.6 66.7 69.7 79.4 75.4 63.2	62.5 64.6 55.2 65.2
			Female		13 992 6 578 4 685 15 582 3 799 8 604	15 435 3 293 6 830	7 869 2 299 2 299 2 293 2 295 3 061 1 4 100 2 977 2 977		18 933 11 351 11 351 4 594 4 764 5 339 10 314 6 312 10 667	226 773	3 443 6 258 11 685 13 685 1 3 6 75 1 5 7	7 235 22 240 81 402 9 443 13 489	10 404 8 008 4 793 8 251
			Total							426 259	6 520 5 5666 11 671 22 3324 8 437 11 160 9 383 222 736 6 2 488 6 2 488 6 2 488 6 9 992	13 775 41 215 150 645 17 895 25 054 420 965	19 607 15 291 8 949 15 641
State Congressional District	County Place and [In Selected	Subdivision [10,000 or	More Persons]	District 3—Con.	Josper County Reckit County Lee County Lucs County Adhaska County	Marshall County Marshall County Monroe County Page County	Poweshiek County Story County Story County Toylor County Union County Von Buren County Wapello County Waren County Washington County Washington County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Ames city For Minigton city For Minigton city Indianala city Mosshallowa city Movarala city Oskalasos city Ostumea city	District 4	Addit County Audubon County Coss County Coss County Fremont County Fremont County Horison County Madison County Madison County Manig County	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city Council Buffs city Des Moines city Urbondele city West Des Moines city District 5.	Boone County Bean County Bueno Vista County Calhour County Corroll County
	ssional District	Lobor force Lobor force Worked in 1989 remaiss with own children under 6 years Percent in labor force Givilian labor force Workers Workers Worked 40 or more weeks in Down	nd [In Selected Percent in labor force Cavilian labor force Monkers Worked in 1989 Females with own children under 6 years Percent in labor force Cavilian labor force Workers Worked 40 or more weeks in Jagolhy Usyalhy in family in famil	Ind [In Selected	In county is a contract of the count is a contract of the count of th	In Selected Percent in labor force Civilian labor force Civi	Total Ferrole Total Ferrole Total Ferrol Total Ferrol Total Ferrol Total	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	District Percent in labor force Californ bloor force Califor	Congressional District Congressional Distr	Court Cour	Comparison District Distric	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

						Person	Persons 16 years ond over	31							
					Lobor force	ээ					Norked in 1989		Females with under 6	h own children 6 years	
		Percent in labor force	8	Civilion labor force	orce .		Workers				Worked 40 or	or more weeks in 1989			Our children
	J		_				Means of tr	Means of tronsportotion to work	work			Usually			under 6 years in fomilies and
Totol	Female	Totol	Female	P ₄	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using cor, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trons-	Totol	Totol	worked 35 or more haurs per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	subfomilies, all parents in hausehold in labor force
	5 583 7 005 6 516	61.9 66.2 63.7	52.9 57.2 52.4		3.8 4.2 1.2		83.5 79.4 79.4	10.9 10.7	-47				1 172 1 939	73.0 71.7 69.6	1 019
	6 179 4 673 4 597	62.2 60.5 50.5 50.5	51.6		5.0.5		84.7 83.6 76.9	10.5 11.1 7.7	7.7.9				593 593 593	73.7 70.1 74.5	721 568 602
7 814 12 453 9 447	4 6 4 1 2 5 2 3 3 4 5 5 3	33.28 100.20	0.05.72 0.05.00	4 6 8 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	26.4.0	7 4 473 7 633 5 725	85.23 28.23 28.23 28.23	12.1	1400-	6 9 5 5 6 8 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 982 6 953 5 249	2 789 4 979 3 730	504 876 776 876	0.65.5	925 752 752
14 842 8 296	4 357	58.3	47.3		4.2		82.7	9.5	- 21				609	62.4	523
	3 284 7 337 4 565	8888 8888	49.4 51.2 51.2		3.84		76.9 73.5 9.5	7.501	- 18				1 075 847	67.3	1 006 681
8 5 7 8 8 47 10 133 2 3	4 2 6 4 272 272 272 272	56.6 62.7 58.6 58.6	20.5 49.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5		4 3 6 4 2 3 3 0 2 4 5 6 9 2 4	74.9 77.9 8.8 8.8	10.9 10.9 11.1	14-5	3 745 5 682 5 682	3 2 6 0 5 4 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 2 4 7 2 0 8 8 2 4 4 8 2 4 4 8	847 847 888 888		892 892 897 834
	9 005 3 851	65.0 58.5	48.0 - 0		2.5		79.6	11.1 7.6	α 1				1 491 552	74.5	1 508 538
9 362 21 757 30 809	4 897 11 415 16 401	60.7 68.5 61.9	49.6 58.5 53.1	5 671 14 897 19 004	3.9	5 391 14 418 17 865	78.2 75.2 90.6	8.8 8.8 0.0	141	6 361 16 636 21 341	4 622 12 086 15 888	3 270 8 213 11 108	1 924 2 372	61.0 69.0 65.1	577 1 824 2 118
246 147	38 932 5 928	62.9 66.6 61.8	57.6 52.3		5.7 1.6 1.6		83.7.7 83.8	9.8	1 2 -				6 197	69.5 71.1	5 919 738
9 565 19 956 60 522	5 318 10 909 32 246	61.4 61.4 66.8	53.6 52.9 58.1	5 919 12 212 40 288	7.8.3. 7.4.3.	5 610 11 466 37 548	90.6 92.1 92.2	14.0 13.1	<u></u>	6 616 13 447 43 413	10 047 33 099	3 516 6 917 23 547	706 1 539 5 070	70.4 67.1 69.0	653 1 413 4 858
397	4 633	67.5	59.2		1.8		90.4	8.7	1.0				741	74.8	929

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

(Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	Ci	vilion naninst	itutianalized	persons 16	to 64 years		Civilian nar	ninstitutionalize av		5 years and			of civilian nor to 64 years	
County Place and [In Selected States]			ith a work bility		vith a mobilit care limitation			Percent with	h a mobility limitatian	ar self-care				
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Tatal	Total	Prevented from warking	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitatian	Total	Tatal	Mobility limitatian	Self-care limitotion	A wark disability	No wark disobility	A mobility limitation	Na mobility limitatian
The State District 1	1 691 073 358 206	7. 6 6.6	3.2 2.6	3.2 2.7	1.6 1.5	2.3	391 572 61 705	17.3 17.0	12. 8	10.3 9.6	47.9 49.5	8 2.6 82.2	27.1 29.2	80.8 80.8
COUNTY	336 206	0.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.7	01 703	17.0	13.4	7.0	47.3	02.2	27.2	00.0
Cedar Caunty	10 223	6.3	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.2	2 731	19.0	14.7	10.8	60.4	84.0	33.1	83.3
Clintan Caunty	30 432 70 686	8.4 4.8	3.9 1.3	3.1 1.7	1.8	2.1 1.2	7 559 6 754	17.0 16.3	12.8 13.0	10.6 9.2	42.9 62.3 50.4	81.8 79.1 84.4	29.9 39.1 34.7	79.4 78.6 82.3
Janes County Linn Caunty Louisa County	10 635 109 695 7 022	8.6 6.4 7.8	3.2 2.6 3.6	3.0 2.8 4.0	1.6 1.5 2.2	2.3 1.9 2.9	2 787 19 113 1 601	18.2 15.9 18.9	13.3 12.5 14.6	10.8 8.6 12.1	49.1 45.8	84.7 81.4	29.4 20.8	83.2 79.9
Muscatine CountyScott Caunty	24 454 95 059	7.6 7.0	3.2 3.1	3.3 2.8	1.6 1.5	2.4 1.9	4 867 16 293	19.8 17.1	16.0 13.7	11.8 9.3	48.6 45.4	82.8 81.4	35.4 22.4	80.9 79.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bettendarf cityCedar Rapids city	18 243 70 458	5.2 6.8	1.9 2.8	1.9 3.0	1.1 1.6	1.1 2.1	2 654 13 296	14.1 16.1	10.2 12.5	8.7 9.0	54.5 46.9	83.3 85.0	22.4 27.3	82.5 83.3 78.5 88.6 78.6 73.8 84.7 81.2
Clinton cityCoralville city	17 312 7 377	8.9 6.6	4.3 2.0	3.5 2.3	2.3 1.3	2.1 1.6	4 723 563	18.1 20.1	13.8 14.6	11.1	43.3 58.8	80.8 89.9	32.9 34.7 22.7	78.5 88.6
Davenport city	59 171 46 432 13 358	7.8 4.1 6.3	3.6 .9 2.2	3.3 1.4 3.0	1.7 .7 2.3	2.2 1.1 1.7	11 321 3 710 1 825	17.5 15.7 17.9	14.2 12.7 15.2	9.5 8.1 7.6	43.6 65.5 57.3	80.5 74.0 85.6	49.7 44.9	73.8 84.7
Muscatine city	13 854	8.7	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.4	3 061	20.4	16.2	12.4	47.9	83.3	36.0	
District 2	331 289	7.5	3.3	3.4	1.5	2.6	83 555	17.3	12.5	10.3	46.6	81.4	27.0	79.6
Allomakee County	7 690	7.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.7	2 451	16.9	12.1	12.0	58.1	84.9	32.9	83.8
Benton County	13 049 78 380	7.5 8.4	3.1 4.1	3.3 3.3	1.2 1.7	2.6	3 489 15 640	16.7 17.4	12.2	9.6 10.6	48.7 41.0	83.4 78.2	24.0 20.1	81.5 76.0
8remer County Buchanan County	13 856 11 572	5.7 8.7	2.0	2.6 4.7	1.1 1.8	2.4 2.1 3.7	3 499 3 049	16.9 15.4	11.9	9.8 9.1	52.0 42.2	79.5 80.7	15.8 15.4	78.6 78.5 78.5
8utler County	8 813 28 307	6.6	3.0 3.6	3.5 3.8	1.5	2.8 2.7	2 979 7 290	16.2 17.0	11.1 12.3	11.0 9.7	42.9 52.3	80.0 83.9	16.0 48.7	81.7
Clayton County	7 585 10 860	7.0 7.3	2.8 3.3	3.8 3.7	1.6 1.7	3.0 2.5	2 184 3 191	18.8 18.5	11.5 13.7	13.5 10.5	51.9 47.0	83.3 81.5	42.4 29.8	81.7 79.9
Delawore Caunty Dubuque County	10 361 53 007	6.7	2.9 2.9	2.7 4.2	1.1 1.6	2.2 3.4	2 465	17.2 17.6	13.1 13.2	8.5 10.3	45.3 48.5	81.8 83.0	31.9 30.2	79.9 81.4
Fayetre CountyFloyd County	12 389 9 717	7.7	3.2	3.0 3.4	1.6	2.2 2.9 2.5 2.3	3 905 3 015	19.4 14.9	14.1 10.2	10.7 9.2	48.7 44.1	80.0 84.5	28.4 25.3	78.4 82.1
Grundy County	6 871 5 336	6.5 7.6	2.5 2.5	3.2 3.0	1.4 1.2	2.5 2.3	2 213	13.9 22.3	8.5 14.9	8.9 14.8	51.1 48.3	80.1 80.1	31.3 38.7	78.9 78.1
Jackson County	8 439 11 655	6.7	2.5 2.5 2.6 3.9	2.8 3.4	1.3 1.8	1.9 2.7 2.8 2.4	2 539 3 042	18.7 18.4	15.4 15.7	8.5 10.7	48.3 40.3	88.3 82.1	37.2 18.0	86.2 80.2
Mitchell County	6 011 9 870	7.1 7.0	2.5 3.7	3.2 3.3	.8 1.6	2.8 2.4	2 090 3 094	15.2 16.7	10.6 11.6	8.5 10.0	48.6 43.4	82.3 80.7	17.4 12.7	80.4 79.1
Winneshiek County	12 964 4 557	5.4 8.2	1.5 3.6	2.3 3.3	.9 1.3	1.6 2.7	2 931 1 549	16.2 19.2	10.1 13.3	10.5 13.6	59.0 48.7	81.1 83.4	33.9 14.0	80.4 81.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											•			
Cedor Falls city Dubuque city	24 098 35 291	5.5 7.2	2.1 3.3	1.4 4.5	.9 1.7	.8 3.6	3 193 8 292	15.6 18.3	11.8 13.8	8.0 10.3	49.6 45.2	74.6 82.7	32.2 30.5	73.6 80.9
Masan City cityWaterloo city	17 509 40 049	9.5 10.2	4.2 5.5	3.7 4.5	1.3 2.2	2.7 3.3	4 574 9 913	17.3 18.9	11.7 13.3	10.7 12.0	48.6 37.1	83.5 79.1	27.1 17.6	80.9 76.1
District 3	336 860	8.1	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.1	83 460	18.0	13.5	10.4	46.9	81.4	25.9	79.4
COUNTY	0.710	, ,	2.0			, ,		15.0	10.4	9.3	50.3	83.1	25.0	81.6
Adams County Appanoose County Clarke County	2 712 7 741 4 797	6.5 11.9 10.0	2.8 6.9 3.0	2.4 4.2	1.0 2.2 1.7	1.7 3.0	1 006 2 718 1 445	15.2 22.3 16.1	10.4 16.7 14.2	13.6 7.7	31.0 60.8	80.0 84.5	17.8 22.2	75.5 83.1
Davis County	4 675 4 870	10.5	4.5 4.7	3.3 5.9 3.6	2.3 1.7	2.0 4.7 2.3	1 399	18.4 21.2	14.4	10.3 12.0	43.3 34.1	80.3 78.7	27.8 8.6	77.6 76.1
Des Moines County	25 733 10 934	8.6 7.6	3.8 2.6	4.2	2.2 1.3	3.1 1.5	6 447 2 868	16.7 19.4	13.5	8.3 12.0	45.0 58.1	83.8 84.5	25.6 18.2	81.7
Jasper County Jefferson County	21 095 10 306	8.1 7.9	3.5 3.4	4.2 2.5 2.9 3.3 3.9	1.7	1.9	5 155 2 203	19.1 19.4	13.6 15.3	11.5	46.8 46.3	82.6 80.8	14.2 22.7	83.3 80.8 78.9
Keakuk County	6 481	9.4 9.1	3.9	3.9 3.7	1.8	2.9	2 234	16.2	11.3 14.1	9.3 11.0	47.0 46.6	79.0 82.0	19.1 26.8	77.1 79.8
Lucos County Mohaska County	22 513 5 146 12 605	10.6 10.1	4.1 4.6 4.7	3.7 4.9 3.5	2.9 1.8	2.5 2.9 2.5 2.1	5 967 1 702 3 552	19.4 14.7 16.7	10.8 13.3	8.2 10.1	50.3 42.7	82.0 81.9	40.8 23.3	79.8 78.9
Morion County	17 803 22 749	8.2 7.5	3.5 2.5	3.1 2.8	1.6 1.3	2.1	4 143 5 622	19.1 15.5	10.9 12.0	13.3 8.5	49.4 53.1	82.8 84.7	22.4 23.7	81.0 83.1
Monroe County Poge County	4 523 9 248	11.0 10.1	6.0 4.7	6.7 3.6	3.1 2.1	1.8 5.3 2.0	1 508 3 251	19.6 17.2	15.3 12.4	12.3 10.8	37.9 45.1	80.8 85.0	28.2 37.9	77.6 81.9
Poweshiek County	11 635 2 967	7.1	3.0 5.2	2.7 3.3	1.4 1.7	2.1 2.8	2 883	15.9	12.5	11.8	48.4 45.4	82.4 80.1	34.1 4.1	80.6 77.7
Story Caunty	53 746	4.2	1.2	1.4	.6	1.0	6 577	17.6	13.9	9.5	59.5	74.9 77.8	29.2 41.9	74.5 74.8
Taylar County Unian County	3 770 7 334 4 300	10.2 11.5 9.8	4.3 5.2 4.7	2.5 3.5 3.2	1.1 2.2 1.7	1.8 2.3 2.3	1 562 2 276 1 489	13.4 16.7 19.5	10.4 11.6 15.0	7.6 9.0 12.6	44.7 49.8 41.2	80.9 81.1	40.7 13.5	78.1 78.3
Van Buren County Wapella County Worren County	21 332 22 934	11.8	5.5 2.5	4.0 1.9	2.4 1.0	2.8 1.4	6 351	20.5 17.1	15.7 12.5	12.6 9.0	39.5 46.9	79.4 86.0	25.7 30.4	75.8 84.1
Washington County Wayne County	11 175 3 736	6.1 10.7	2.7 5.8	2.4 4.7	1.1	1.7	3 162 1 744	17.8 22.5	12.2 17.9	10.5 11.1	47.1 36.3	86.9 80.2	35.0 35.6	85.0 76.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ames city	37 495 16 156	3.2 9.0	.8 4.2	1.0 4.5	.4 2.5	.7 3.3 2.5	2 963 4 326	15.9 18.7	12.8 15.0	9.2 8.8	58.5 43.2	69.5 83.0	40.0 23.8	69.3 80.8
Fart Madison city	6 403	10.2 5.5	4.6 2.1	3.8 2.0	2.3 1.2	1.6	1 908	18.3 20.5	12.7 15.7	9.9 9.0	45.9 50.5	82.1 86.2	8.1 39.5	80.1 84.8
Keokuk city	7 170 14 815	10.0 8.0	4.7 2.6	3.8 3.2	1.9	3.0 2.1	2 077 3 722	22.8 17.1	17.1 13.3	12.8 9.7	42.6 54.5	80.4 85.0	29.1 27.9	77.5 83.3
Newtan city Oskaloosa city	8 995 6 112	8.0 12.0	3.3 5.9	2.6 3.8	1.6 2.0	1.5 2.9	2 399	19.8 16.9	13.8 12.5	12.4 10.4	48.5 40.6	83.2 82.1	3.4 19.2	81.7 78.3

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District		vilian noninsti					Civilian nor	ninstitutionaliza ov		years and			of civilion nor to 64 years	
County Place and [In Selected States]		Percent wi			vith a mobilit core limitotian			Percent wit	o mobility of limitation	or self-care				
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	Total	Prevented fram working	Total	Mobility limitotion	Self-core limitotian	Total	Total	Mability limitation	Self-core limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitotion	No mobility limitation
District 3—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Ottumwa city	14 399	12.9	6.1	3.9	2.6	2.5	4 740	21.9	16.5	13.2	36.5	79.6	25.2	75.3
District 4	347 396	7.9	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.4	70 478	17.8	13.4	10.2	48.6	85.4	25.7	83.5
COUNTY														
Adoir Caunty Audubon County Cass County Dallos County Fremant County Horrison County Modison County Modison County Montgomery Caunty Polk County Polk County Ontropery County Polk County Polk County Polt County Polt County	4 523 3 957 8 406 17 921 4 503 6 168 8 265 7 184 7 595 6 719 213 765 51 110	6.8 6.9 8.3 7.5 9.4 6.8 9.3 8.6 10.0 8.5 7.4	2.3 2.5 3.5 2.6 4.2 3.2 4.0 2.6 5.1 3.2 3.1	2.6 3.9 3.3 2.9 4.6 2.4 5.0 2.9 3.8 3.7	1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 2.6 1.4 1.9 1.4 2.7 1.2	2.2 3.0 2.5 2.1 3.4 1.8 3.7 2.1 2.9 3.1 2.3 2.5 2.1	1 805 1 504 2 861 3 929 1 619 2 071 2 571 2 016 1 695 2 357 35 258 10 459	19.6 16.0 17.2 19.3 15.1 14.3 18.7 15.9 18.5 17.8	15.2 9.7 11.9 14.5 11.1 10.5 14.2 12.8 16.2 11.1 13.7	12.3 11.5 12.0 10.8 7.7 8.3 9.3 9.6 9.9 12.6 9.8	50.6 51.1 47.1 55.1 43.8 43.7 47.0 54.1 42.2 54.3 49.9	82.8 83.9 84.0 86.1 81.4 83.6 84.6 84.6 86.3 84.3	32.0 20.8 24.1 30.0 21.8 9.4 39.2 28.3 14.9 39.8 27.3 21.8	81.2 82.5 81.9 84.5 79.1 79.8 81.0 82.8 82.0 83.4 84.5 81.5
Shelby County	7 280	7.0	3.2	3.1	2.1 1.6	2.1	2 333	17.9	9.6	12.7	43.3	82.1	12.5	80.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city	12 804 33 594 123 929 16 082 21 633	5.2 11.3 9.1 3.7 4,1	2.0 5.3 3.9 1.4 1.8	1.9 4.4 4.2 1.3 2.1	1.0 2.5 2.0 .8 1.4	1.2 3.0 3.0 .7 1.2	881 6 944 24 453 1 626 2 992	12.5 20.3 18.6 12.1 14.9	10.2 15.9 14.3 11.6 13.4	5.7 10.7 10.4 5.7 6.6	56.1 41.8 49.0 57.0 46.7	89.8 84.2 85.3 87.4 86.4	17.2 23.1 28.5 28.7 15.2	88.8 80.8 83.1 86.8 85.8
District 5	317 322	7.9	3.3	3.3	1.6	2.5	92 374	16.7	11.5	10.5	48.2	82.3	28.0	80.4
COUNTY														
Boone County	14 625 11 678 6 039 11 801 7 919 10 211 9 727 8 609 6 599 6 499	9.7 7.0 7.7 7.8 8.5 8.1 7.5 6.6 8.2 6.6	3.8 2.6 3.6 3.2 4.0 3.4 2.3 2.5 3.6 2.7	3.5 3.0 2.7 3.7 3.3 3.2 3.0 2.8 3.3 3.8	1.8 1.4 1.4 2.6 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.1 1.3	2.7 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.4 2.5 2.7 3.1	3 939 3 237 2 492 3 450 2 360 2 678 2 652 2 877 1 951 2 105	15.2 14.2 16.7 18.8 13.1 15.5 15.0 15.8 13.3 18.2	11.3 8.7 11.1 12.5 9.0 9.0 10.5 11.4 10.3 12.8	8.3 8.7 11.4 11.4 7.4 10.8 10.0 9.3 8.9 12.3	48.8 46.0 46.4 52.8 43.0 50.2 59.4 52.4 49.4 46.8	84.3 82.6 79.6 84.6 82.8 83.1 79.8 83.3 80.1 82.4	22.6 36.5 14.6 38.6 23.2 33.6 34.3 31.9 30.1 18.4	81.9 80.7 77.9 83.3 80.1 81.1 78.8 81.8 78.1
Greene County	5 526 9 429 7 132 10 582 6 006 4 532 10 345 6 542 5 419 8 485	9.0 8.3 5.2 8.0 8.2 6.5 7.3 7.0 9.7 8.5	3.4 4.1 1.8 3.3 4.0 2.3 2.5 2.6 4.6 2.9	2.6 4.6 2.1 2.8 3.7 2.4 2.3 2.8 4.3 4.0	1.5 2.1 .8 1.2 1.9 .6 1.1 1.1 2.7 2.5	1.7 3.3 1.7 2.1 2.3 2.1 1.7 2.1 2.7 2.6	2 120 2 762 2 089 3 714 2 124 1 497 3 250 1 960 2 122 2 795	15.5 18.2 19.4 15.6 14.0 16.2 16.6 18.5 17.3	11.6 14.7 12.2 11.6 10.6 10.7 10.2 12.2 14.1 12.3	8.6 8.3 12.4 10.0 9.5 10.2 11.5 12.2 9.0 11.8	46.5 42.1 58.0 46.9 39.8 54.9 51.8 49.8 43.8 58.4	82.6 85.8 82.4 81.9 79.9 80.1 80.4 80.8 79.8 81.1	25.0 24.5 22.2 25.2 21.7 34.5 31.8 31.1 34.0 51.6	80.2 83.4 81.6 79.7 77.6 78.7 78.8 79.2 77.4 79.9
Osceala County Polo Alto County Plymouth County Pocathontas County Sac Caunty Sioux County Webster County Winnebage County Woodbury County Wright County	4 060 5 907 13 452 5 211 6 648 17 281 23 370 7 020 58 697 7 971	6.4 9.7 6.6 6.8 8.9 5.9 8.8 5.4 8.8 7.4	3.0 3.9 2.3 3.0 4.0 1.7 4.3 1.9 4.1 3.2	2.4 4.0 2.8 2.9 3.6 3.0 3.7 2.0 3.8 3.3	1.2 1.9 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2 2.1 .9 1.7	1.5 2.9 2.1 2.1 3.0 2.5 2.5 1.6 2.8 2.8	1 299 1 944 3 480 1 869 2 476 4 001 6 262 2 117 13 888 2 864	18.2 14.4 16.7 19.6 15.3 16.3 14.4 18.0 19.1	13.3 9.9 11.8 13.6 10.7 10.0 8.9 10.4 14.0	12.2 9.5 9.2 13.0 8.5 11.2 9.6 11.6 12.5 9.8	43.0 50.6 52.2 45.9 49.3 62.8 40.9 48.5 44.3 49.8	82.0 78.1 81.9 79.3 81.8 82.5 81.8 82.5 83.6	17.0 39.1 23.1 28.1 28.2 30.8 22.1 10.9 24.9 15.7	80.3 76.1 80.7 77.6 79.6 82.0 79.4 81.3 81.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city	7 141 14 869 48 357 6 458	10.5 9.6 9.2 9.4	4.3 4.7 4.4 4.0	3.9 3.6 3.9 3.5	2.1 2.2 1.8 1.5	2.8 2.4 2.8 3.0	2 040 4 106 11 288 1 675	15.1 13.3 18.8 14.3	10.6 7.7 14.0 8.4	8.7 8.7 12.2 10.4	45.7 43.5 43.5 52.2	84.5 82.7 84.2 85.7	20.3 27.2 22.2 27.7	81.7 80.1 81.5 83.3

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Data based on sample and subject ta sampling	variability,	see text. Far	r definitians	af terms an	nd meanings of s	ymbals, see te	ext]							1	
State Congressional District		Median inco	ame in 1989	(dallars)			Persons	s far wham po	verty statu	us is determine	d			Families with in 1989 bela- ty leve	w paver-
County								Incame	in 1989 b	elow poverty le	evel	r			
Place and [In Selected States] County	Per					All age	es		Related	children		Persons 65 y over			
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	capita incame			Nan- family				Under 18	years	5 ta 17	years				Percent
more rersons	in 1989 (dollars)	Hause- halds	Families	house- halds	Tatal	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	af oll families
The State	12 422	26 229	31 659	14 190	2 676 958	307 420	11.5	98 463	14.0	65 066	12.6	43 757	11.2	62 747	8.4
District 1	13 660	29 544	35 846	16 169	535 308	61 499	11.5	18 070	13.0	11 304	11.3	5 793	9.4	11 270	7.8
COUNTY	10 110	07.710	01 015	15 (10	,,,,,	, 75)	10.0	505	10.0		11.0	041	12.0	420	0.5
Cedar County Clintan Caunty Jahnsan Caunty	12 113 11 795 14 113	27 713 25 410 27 862	31 915 31 046 39 606	15 649 12 990 16 298	17 116 50 097 87 334	1 751 5 411 14 899	10.2 10.8 17.1	585 1 847 1 991	12.8 13.7 10.5	395 1 225 1 121	11.3 12.3 8.7	361 822 530	13.2 10.9 7.9	1 236 1 446	8.5 8.6 7.1 8.6
Janes Caunty Linn Caunty	10 403 14 902	24 480 32 137	28 142 38 142	12 163 17 549	17 807 164 273	2 043 14 186	11.5 8.6	659 4 231	13.4 10.2	477 2 778	13.0 9.3	411 1 518	14.7 7.9	435 2 619	8.6 5.8
Louisa Caunty Muscatine Caunty Scatt County	11 226 12 802 13 625	25 590 29 786 29 979	29 258 34 083 36 160	13 912 15 554 16 421	11 386 39 277 148 018	1 328 3 967 17 914	11.7 10.1 12.1	397 1 565 6 795	12.9 14.2 16.5	250 971 4 087	10.9 12.0 13.8	173 433 1 545	10.8 8.9 9.5	313 961 3 831	5.8 9.6 8.8 9.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		2, ,,,	30 100	10 421	140 010	17 714	12.1	0 773	10.5	4 007	10.0	1 3 4 3	,,,,	0.55	
8ettendorf city Cedar Rapids city	17 747 15 246	40 174 31 458	46 770 37 769	21 416 17 808	27 861 105 957	1 317 10 567	4.7 10.0	470 3 120	6.0 12.1	309 2 003	5.3 11.1	142 982	5.4 7.4	254 1 899	3.2 6.6
Clinton city Coralville city Davenport city	11 830 14 387 12 557	23 562 26 599 26 218	29 975 36 076	12 656 19 375	28 542 9 838	3 632 1 098	12.7	1 257 195	9.9	803 133 3 246	15.2	522 20 1 110	11.1 3.6 9.8	820 162 3 062	10.2 6.6 12.4
lawa City city Marian city	13 277 14 502	24 565 33 436	32 611 39 259 40 247	15 486 15 270 16 186	92 705 51 701 20 034	14 452 12 074 1 297	15.6 23.4 6.5	5 450 1 362 422	21.7 13.7 7.9	693 320	18.4 10.5 8.5	252 150	6.8 8.2	1 018 259	9.3 4.6
Muscatine city	12 438	28 506	33 138	14 963	22 518	2 699	12.0	1 166	18.8	685	15.3	262	8.6		10.6
District 2	11 611	25 010	30 470	12 777	535 029	65 825	12.3	21 463	14.8	14 401	13.5	10 546	12.6	14 054	9.4
Allamakee Caunty 8entan Caunty	10 232 11 373	21 098	26 635	10 196	13 546	1 794	13.2	506	13.4	389	14.0	469 310	19.1	370 577	9. 9 9.2
8lack Hawk County 8remer County	12 321 11 626	25 959 25 683 27 326	30 872 32 438 32 662	13 468 13 813 12 467	21 963 117 195 21 355	2 502 17 932 1 962	11.4 15.3 9.2	887 5 923 604	14.7 19.4 10.6	593 3 851 407	13.5 17.1 9.4	1 424 371	8.9 9.1 10.6	577 3 790 422	11.7 6.8
Butler Caunty	10 925 10 803	23 386 23 292	28 050 27 492	11 640 11 721	20 311 15 420	3 395 1 649	16.7 10.7	1 417 497	22.4 12.2	913 334	19.4 10.7	436 483	14.3 16.2	714 380 852	12.6 8.4 6.7
Cerra Gardo County Chickasaw Caunty Clayton Caunty	12 304 10 919 9 813	25 116 24 656 21 406	31 399 28 348 25 586	13 549 11 818 10 309	45 391 13 102 18 705	4 050 1 402 2 696	8.9 10.7 14.4	1 159 420 872	10.2 11.2 16.7	745 320 561	9.1 11.3 14.3	646 318 563	8.9 14.6 17.6	306 590	8.3 11.3
Delaware Caunty	11 515	25 757	29 685	11 731	17 767	2 272	12.8	904	16.3	557	13.5	360	14.6	488	10.1
Dubuque County	12 331 10 226	28 276 21 109	33 828 26 685	14 570 10 532	83 050 21 212	8 528 3 020	10.3	2 865 1 022	12.4 17.7	1 852 714	10.8 16.7	1 343 669	12.2 17.1	1 659 664 531	7.5 11.0 11.1
Flayd County Grundy Caunty Howard Caunty	11 307 12 898 9 960	23 344 26 314 21 913	28 188 30 847 26 209	10 786 12 390 11 270	16 530 11 821 9 539	2 200 980 1 321	13.3 8.3 13.8	656 294 384	15.5 9.7 14.9	499 204 260	15.9 9.0 13.7	407 238 400	13.5 10.8 20.9	220	6.2
Jackson County	12 139 10 467	26 579 22 487	31 687 27 436	13 423 10 882	14 367 19 639	1 176 2 811	8.2 14.3	332 896	8.9 16.1	236 661	8.8 16.0	400 304 528 233	12.0 17.4 11.1	246 677 242 397	6.0 12.3 8.0 8.1
Mitchell County Tama County Winneshiek Caunty	11 035 11 362 10 503	24 519 24 297 24 383	29 341 28 659 28 876	12 066 12 786 11 690	10 589 16 947 18 745	1 092 1 789 2 477	10.3 10.6 13.2	375 498 748	13.2 11.4 14.6	259 351 525	12.2 10.8 14.2	365 512	11.8 17.5	1 449	8.1 8.8 8.0
Worth County	11 443	22 902	28 582	12 670	7 835	777	9.9	204	10.4	170	11.6	167	10.8	184	8.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedar Falls city	12 114	28 003	37 639	14 194	29 059	4 883	16.8	945	13.6	594	11.4	182	5.7	701	9.1
Dubuque city Mason City city Waterloo city	12 377 12 229 12 475	27 027 24 146 23 578	32 881 31 225 29 798	14 257 12 946 13 489	54 665 27 977 65 480	5 958 2 695 11 067	10.9 9.6 16.9	1 885 765 4 296	13.4 11.1 25.2	1 198 460 2 849	11.6 9.4 23.0	1 017 392 965	12.3 8.6 9.7	1 101 557 2 592	7.6 7.2 14.3
District 3	11 567	24 767	30 286	12 773	526 565	66 623	12.7	20 584	15.2	13 758	13.8	10 077	12.1	13 661	9.1
COUNTY															
Adams County	10 110 9 748	20 570 17 833	23 906 22 683	10 966 9 479	4 751 13 418	796 2 735	16.8 20.4	264 941	23.0 28.2	154 657	19.0 26.1	137 401 182	13.6 14.8	199 638 225	14.1 16.5 9.6
Clarke Caunty Davis Caunty Decatur County	11 380 9 965 8 918	21 735 20 054 18 105	27 129 23 519 22 872	12 444 11 220 9 015	8 167 8 098 7 607	1 122 1 440 1 598	13.7 17.8 21.0	941 443 608 491	20.6 26.9 25.6	381 334	18.3 22.9 23.7	227 331 642 276	12.6 16.2 21.4	320 349	13.3 16.0
Des Maines County Henry County	12 246 11 355	26 536 24 952	32 097 30 385	13 646 12 980	41 890 17 715	4 748 1 784	11.3 10.1	491 1 869 582	17.2 12.4	1 222 322	15.3 9.3	642 276 499	10.0 9.6 9.7	1 083 413 519	9.1 8.1 5.2
Jasper Caunty Jefferson Caunty Keokuk County	12 872 11 664 10 427	28 702 22 630 22 234	32 927 29 439 26 706	14 713 11 683 12 283	33 980 15 266 11 391	2 367 2 115 1 490	7.0 13.9 13.1	640 605 504	7.4 15.3 17.0	657 291 381 334 1 222 322 403 354 380	6.3 12.2 17.0	307 301	14.1 13.5	444 351	10.4 10.5
Lee Caunty	11 488	24 671	29 970	13 005	37 188	4 783	12.9	1 785	18.4	1 190	16.5	788	13.2	1 166	
Lucas County Mahaska County Marian County	11 048 10 819 11 945	21 316 23 115 27 991	27 482 27 465 31 995	10 889 11 615	8 850 20 829	1 156 2 718 2 762	13.1 13.0	365 826 890	16.5 15.0	247 494 648	15.0 12.4 11.4	241 447 558	14.2 12.6 13.5	264 636 620	10.4 10.5 7.8
Marshall County	13 231 10 046	28 333 20 745	34 495 25 325	15 283 14 629 10 800	27 580 36 774 7 911	3 188 1 235 2 222	10.0 8.7 15.6	1 086 439	11.7 11.5 21.4	693 311	9.9 20.2	574 191	10.2 12.7	620 678 296 446	6.4
Page Caunty Poweshiek County Ringgald Caunty	11 122 12 066 9 773	22 050 26 063 20 761	27 933 31 031 25 133	11 180 14 409 9 159	16 116 17 685 5 275	2 222 1 839 906	13.8 10.4 17.2	765 573 291	18.5 12.4 22.5	549 416 209	17.5 12.0 20.8	474 378 220	14.6 13.1 18.7	446 349 181	11.0 10.4 10.5 7.8 6.4 13.2 9.7 7.0 11.5 7.7
Stary County	11 958	26 668	35 482	14 990	63 539	10 515	16.5	1 471	10.2	839	8.3	468	7.1	1 232	7.7
Taylor Caunty Unian County	8 834 10 247	18 641 21 550	22 801 26 441	8 431 10 787	6 908 12 489	1 265 1 930	18.3 15.5	415 709	23.2 21.7	291 538 323	21.3	295 317	18.9 13.9	280 399	13.8 11.2
Van Buren Caunty Wapella County Warren Caunty	9 348 11 055 12 732	19 244 21 060 32 452	22 574 26 506 36 646	9 901 10 407 15 026	7 585 35 019 34 611	1 271 5 344 2 174	16.8 15.3 6.3	472 1 776 689	24.2 21.1 6.9	323 1 259 451	23.0 20.6 6.0	212 662 345	14.2 10.4 9.9	259 1 195 488	11.7 11.7 4.8
Washingtan County Wayne County	11 387 9 225	25 822	30 295 22 175	14 924 8 611	18 996 6 927	1 797 1 323	9.5 19.1	660 425	13.0	484 318	13.2 27.2	312 292	9.9 16.7	327	6.3 14.7

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District		Median inc	ome in 1989	9 (dollors)			Persons	s for whom po	overty stotu	us is determine	d			Fomilies with in 1989 belo ty lev	w pover-
County Place and [In Selected								Income		elow poverty le	evel	Persons 65 y	eors ond		
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or	Per capita			Non-		All oge	es .	Hadaa 10	Related			over			
More Persons]	income in 1989 (dollors)	House- holds	Families	family house- holds	Total	Number	Percent	Under 18 Number	Percent	5 to 17 y	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of oll fomilies
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ames city	11 347 12 025 11 065 12 136 11 279 13 424 13 870 11 162 11 102	24 636 25 105 22 098 28 815 22 928 27 325 28 381 21 568 19 854	36 478 30 905 28 179 34 664 27 695 35 000 35 138 27 601 24 982	14 688 13 331 12 696 14 369 11 624 14 240 14 276 11 464 10 537	36 865 26 730 10 659 10 244 12 153 23 893 14 459 10 106 23 847	8 893 3 669 1 369 747 1 992 2 279 1 083 1 659 3 882	24.1 13.7 12.8 7.3 16.4 9.5 7.5 16.4 16.3	964 1 485 403 237 862 754 260 555 1 351	13.8 21.5 15.0 8.6 27.0 12.5 7.7 21.9 24.4	500 946 236 154 546 494 146 291 939	10.9 18.9 11.9 7.7 23.5 11.2 5.9 16.2 23.8	169 435 268 129 252 431 312 265 448	5.7 10.1 14.0 9.2 12.1 11.6 13.0 13.5 9.5	886 836 366 165 477 457 224 363 868	10.5 11.3 12.1 5.6 14.2 6.8 5.3 12.8 12.7
District 4	13 813	28 591	34 018	16 682	542 069	52 924	9.8	17 893	12.8	11 493	11.5	6 848	9.7	11 077	7.4
Adoir County Addivant County Audubon County Coss County Dollas County Fremont County Guthrie County Harrison County Modison County Montgomery County Polk County Polt County Pottawattomie County Shelby County	10 565 11 210 11 059 13 364 10 674 11 201 10 411 11 620 11 140 11 595 15 365 11 734 10 720	21 426 21 501 21 801 28 874 22 948 23 356 22 258 26 644 27 420 23 312 31 221 26 639 22 702	26 046 25 590 26 817 34 881 27 452 26 615 27 293 30 547 32 798 28 827 37 669 31 044 26 218	11 439 12 385 11 641 14 362 10 850 11 658 10 548 14 382 14 639 12 753 19 153 14 080 12 632	8 221 7 105 14 694 29 241 7 996 10 641 14 362 12 170 12 456 11 730 319 331 81 270 12 852	1 103 859 1 693 2 222 972 1 195 1 975 1 354 1 270 1 188 29 364 8 524 1 205	13.4 12.1 11.5 7.6 12.2 11.2 13.8 11.1 10.2 10.1 9.2 10.5 9.4	377 301 604 654 308 324 676 554 398 353 9 765 3 178 401	18.1 16.3 15.7 8.0 14.7 12.1 17.5 16.6 11.3 12.0 12.2 14.4	252 239 422 412 243 239 460 395 262 265 6 049 1 978 277	16.4 17.7 14.4 6.8 15.1 11.7 16.1 15.8 9.7 11.9 10.9 12.4	261 209 314 416 188 258 411 200 180 268 2 846 1 068 229	14.5 13.9 11.0 10.6 11.6 12.5 16.0 9.9 10.6 11.4 8.1 10.2 9.8	254 191 362 496 207 281 467 342 265 296 5 714 1 945 257	10.5 9.0 8.5 6.0 9.0 8.7 11.4 9.6 7.5 8.7 6.6 8.4 6.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city	14 557	36 582	42 733	20 655	18 320	1 032	5.6	213	4.2	92	2.5	30	3.4	174	3.4
Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandole city West Oes Moines city	11 318 13 710 19 200 21 503	25 014 26 703 42 686 41 045	29 538 32 772 49 087 49 898	14 040 16 741 28 180 25 759	53 184 187 264 23 273 31 280	6 485 24 137 630 1 036	12.2 12.9 2.7 3.3	2 538 8 554 163 258	17.9 18.8 2.7 3.5	1 474 5 313 88 175	14.9 17.4 2.0 3.3	738 2 223 70 136	10.6 9.1 4.3 4.5	1 477 4 695 145 160	10.0 9.5 2.2 1.9
District 5	11 461	24 150	28 989	12 644	537 987	60 549	11.3	20 453	13.9	14 110	13.0	10 493	11.4	12 685	8.3
ROUNTY 8one County Sueno Visto County Colhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Crawford County Dickinson County Franklin County Franklin County	12 031 11 423 11 405 11 301 10 909 12 314 10 056 13 639 10 402 11 691	26 110 25 311 22 496 24 391 22 967 25 028 22 209 25 211 22 790 23 741	31 659 29 186 27 905 29 270 28 350 30 346 26 431 30 659 27 288 28 492	12 277 14 136 10 975 12 092 11 521 12 863 14 138 14 796 12 059 11 447	24 029 18 683 11 053 21 014 13 637 17 300 16 428 14 601 11 097 11 152	2 119 1 633 1 317 2 220 1 528 1 722 2 606 1 338 1 447 1 259	8.8 8.7 11.9 10.6 11.2 10.0 15.9 9.2 13.0 11.3	667 517 414 697 531 564 856 397 447 366	11.1 10.3 14.6 11.1 14.2 11.6 18.9 11.7 15.2 12.9	444 360 291 483 331 394 592 301 296 268	10.1 9.9 13.6 10.5 11.8 10.9 17.8 11.6 13.2 12.7	365 320 337 484 253 290 490 282 218 318	9.3 9.9 13.5 14.0 10.7 10.8 18.5 9.8 11.2 15.1	429 362 251 464 325 356 546 254 266 280	6.1 6.9 7.9 8.1 8.3 7.4 12.1 5.9 8.6 8.7
Greene County	11 164 11 879 11 064 11 356 12 167 10 993 11 247 9 871 10 584 10 842	22 320 25 847 25 445 23 457 24 557 22 859 23 321 22 676 20 714 23 125	27 272 31 069 29 400 28 539 29 082 27 287 27 665 26 142 24 887 28 519	12 412 12 011 13 833 12 437 13 987 11 036 12 509 11 679 9 923 11 293	9 842 15 780 12 396 18 154 10 590 8 146 18 197 11 752 9 728 14 989	1 203 1 296 1 099 1 961 933 945 1 997 1 564 1 436 1 815	12.2 8.2 8.9 10.8 8.8 11.6 11.0 13.3 14.8 12.1	429 364 375 569 340 277 644 615 528 602	17.7 9.1 10.6 12.6 12.5 11.9 12.5 17.0 21.4 14.6	318 224 244 343 249 198 509 426 396 449	17.6 7.7 9.3 10.1 12.3 11.6 13.1 15.9 21.2 14.5	262 301 203 483 149 191 369 270 323 319	12.4 10.9 9.7 13.0 7.0 12.8 11.4 13.8 15.2	266 259 244 409 201 187 435 340 307 349	9.1 5.5 6.9 7.7 6.4 8.0 8.4 10.2 10.7 8.1
Osceolo County Polo Alto County Plymouth County Pocahontos County Sac County Sioux County Webster County Winnebage County Woodbury County Wright County	11 508 10 749 11 507 11 531 10 852 10 411 11 358 10 775 12 218 11 969	23 037 21 223 26 796 23 517 21 818 25 692 23 692 23 480 25 186 24 582	28 599 25 705 31 011 27 865 26 264 29 356 28 769 28 750 30 678 29 201	12 460 12 815 13 145 12 543 12 150 13 004 13 319 12 437 13 175 11 806	7 137 10 344 22 637 9 290 12 045 27 756 38 897 11 498 95 884 13 931	699 1 582 2 045 969 1 419 2 240 4 600 1 346 12 858 1 353	9.8 15.3 9.0 10.4 11.8 8.1 11.8 11.7 13.4 9.7	279 558 642 344 494 776 1 652 421 4 664 424	14.0 20.2 9.6 14.0 15.3 8.8 16.1 13.8 17.6 12.3	215 395 500 250 347 537 1 142 227 3 088 293	14.6 18.8 10.1 13.8 14.4 8.2 15.6 10.0 16.0	118 182 404 181 299 389 601 215 1 583 294	9.1 9.4 11.6 9.7 12.1 9.7 9.6 10.2 11.4	145 334 466 213 314 476 965 285 2 674 283	7.1 11.7 7.4 7.8 9.0 6.2 8.9 8.6 10.2 6.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8oone city Fort Dodge city Sioux City city Spencer city	12 171 11 639 12 339 12 805	24 296 22 783 25 045 24 573	31 505 28 388 30 743 30 971	11 621 13 249 13 600 13 224	11 932 24 715 78 281 10 794	1 279 3 170 10 801 1 065	10.7 12.8 13.8 9.9	449 1 179 3 927 320	14.9 18.3 18.4 10.9	299 782 2 534 213	13.7 17.4 16.5 9.6	178 364 1 219 185	8.7 8.9 10.8 11.0	247 645 2 213 224	7.4 9.5 10.5 7.6

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

							,	American In	dian, Eskimo	o, or Aleut						
			Person	s 16 to 19 y	eors	Persans	25 years ar	nd aver	Persons	16 years an	d aver		Persons fo	ır wham pa mir	verty status ned	is deter-
Congressional District American Indian Area		Persons		Not enro school and school gre	not high					Civilian lab	ar farce				Persons :	
American maran Area	All persons	3 years and over — Enrolled in ele- mentory or high school	Total	Total	Nat in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with boche- lor's degree or higher	Total	Total	Percent unem- played	Per capito income in 1989 (dollors)	Tatal	Percent with incame in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with incame in 1989 below poverty level
District 2	555 494	374	103	46	31	673	68.6	6.5	855	500	23.6	6 030	1 383	29.1	393	33.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas Sac and Fox (Iowa) Reservation, IA	586 586	163 163	48 48	22 22	17 17	260 260	65.8 65.8	6.5 6.5	344 344	218 218	24.8 24.8	4 716 4 716	571 571	28.9 28.9	180 180	23.3 23.3
District 5	555 457	689	225	67	57	1 088	61.8	6.4	1 498	910	20.4	4 970	2 335	46.4	668	52.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areasOrmaha Reservation, IANE (pt.)	-	_	-	-	_	-	Ξ	-	-	=	=	_	=	-	_	=

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	District 4	District 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	745 371 679 604 8 067 6 455 2 705 1 630	141 146 125 130 2 095 1 680 852 439	151 549 140 125 1 324 1 491 454 283	151 226 136 323 1 174 1 246 422 149	148 131 134 748 2 288 1 019 494 451	153 319 143 278 1 186 1 019 483 308
0 to 19	1 041 1 049 618 40 052 4 150	437 383 292 117 9 411 747	100 79 88 6 605 1 000	128 159 62 10 747 816	289 489 351 7 284 718	141 30 6 005 869
Renter-occupied housing units 1, detoched 2 or 4	318 954	70 220	58 211	61 130	68 743	60 550
	125 255	19 410	25 772	25 875	21 638	32 560
	8 062	2 042	1 261	1 278	2 498	983
	31 045	8 179	6 546	6 191	5 462	4 667
	37 833	8 496	7 904	8 525	5 494	7 414
3 ar 4	35 705	9 932	6 237	5 913	7 752	5 871
	31 952	11 184	4 351	4 742	8 552	3 123
	25 735	6 396	2 452	3 478	11 090	2 319
	10 460	2 303	1 181	1 625	4 144	1 207
	8 885	1 468	1 563	2 578	1 204	1 572
	4 522	910	944	925	909	834
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	, ,	,,,	· ···	,20		
All housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1950 to 1959 1939 or earlier Medion	1 143 669	223 842	226 600	229 322	230 124	233 781
	11 882	2 584	1 558	1 997	4 136	1 607
	36 834	8 686	4 524	6 422	12 563	4 639
	66 202	15 455	11 966	13 904	13 540	11 337
	230 514	49 937	44 091	48 584	46 364	41 538
	159 930	39 743	29 985	30 289	33 094	26 819
	147 913	29 494	30 963	25 008	31 933	30 515
	90 460	15 504	17 772	17 146	19 295	20 743
	399 934	62 439	85 741	85 972	69 199	96 583
	1956	1961	1953	1955	1958	1950
BEDROOMS						
All housing units No bedroom bedrooms bedrooms bedrooms or more bedrooms or more bedrooms	1 143 669	223 842	226 600	229 322	230 124	233 781
	13 847	3 533	1 914	2 524	4 113	1 763
	120 043	27 106	21 874	23 635	25 714	21 714
	340 831	66 122	61 938	71 845	75 498	65 428
	448 791	87 791	94 031	89 326	84 919	92 724
	181 475	32 604	38 420	34 597	33 310	42 544
	38 682	6 686	8 423	7 395	6 570	9 608
Owner-occupied housing units 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms	745 371	141 146	151 549	151 226	148 131	153 319
	628	77	104	184	139	124
	17 932	3 218	3 551	3 603	3 815	3 745
	183 195	31 909	34 161	41 186	39 401	36 538
	363 238	72 399	76 252	72 159	70 277	72 151
	150 032	28 072	30 948	28 350	29 124	33 538
	30 346	5 471	6 533	5 744	5 375	7 223
Rester-occupied housing units lo bedroom bedrooms bedrooms bedrooms bedrooms bedrooms	318 954	70 320	58 211	61 130	68 743	60 550
	10 202	2 935	1 260	1 441	3 430	1 136
	85 584	20 659	15 031	16 627	19 211	14 056
	126 255	29 403	21 463	23 944	30 375	21 070
	65 436	12 539	13 076	12 967	11 468	15 386
	24 670	3 798	5 844	4 789	3 260	6 979

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Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	e lexi. To deminions of fems one	g,,				
State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 143 669 1 133 898 9 771	223 842 222 664 1 178	226 600 224 760 1 840	229 322 226 119 3 203	230 124 228 765 1 359	233 781 231 590 2 191
Owner-occupied housing units Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities	745 371 741 433 3 938	141 146 140 749 397	151 549 150 612 937	151 226 150 007 1 219	148 131 147 533 598	1 53 319 152 532 787
Renter-occupied housing units Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities	318 954 317 559 1 395	70 320 70 047 273	58 211 57 911 300	61 130 60 795 335	68 743 68 567 176	60 550 60 239 311
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units. Public system or private company. Individual drilled well. Individual dug well. Some other source	1 143 669 927 716 174 323 35 661 5 969	223 842 187 257 33 432 2 299 854	226 600 163 175 57 958 4 368 1 099	229 322 190 091 25 873 10 804 2 554	230 124 202 425 19 904 7 197 598	233 781 184 768 37 156 10 993 864
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units Public server	1 143 669 869 056 264 889 9 724	223 842 186 205 36 499 1 138	226 600 162 527 61 841 2 232	229 322 160 247 65 738 3 337	230 124 188 310 40 708 1 106	233 781 171 767 60 103 1 911
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units Complete kitchen facilities Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1 143 669 1 130 429 13 240	223 842 222 486 1 356	226 600 224 232 2 368	229 322 225 093 4 229	230 124 227 966 2 158	233 781 230 652 3 129
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Occupied housing units Datificy gas Bottled, tonk, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solor energy Other fuel No fuel used	1 064 325 698 557 157 289 111 249 58 278 372 30 350 234 5 437 2 559	211 466 160 717 18 727 18 594 7 321 36 3 818 38 1 559 656	209 760 124 435 34 497 19 036 20 968 58 9 795 62 706 203	212 356 127 176 40 715 25 085 8 540 181 9 304 52 841 462	216 874 157 458 22 138 26 504 4 812 49 3 548 39 1 459 867	213 869 128 771 41 212 22 030 16 637 48 3 885 43 872 371
TELEPHONE IN UNIT						
Occupied housing units Telephone in unit No telephone in unit	1 064 325 1 027 838 36 487	211 466 204 999 6 467	209 760 203 056 6 704	212 356 203 375 8 981	216 874 209 888 6 986	213 869 206 520 7 349
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
Owner-occupied housing units	745 371 30 877 190 679 332 582 191 233 2.0	141 146 5 702 34 460 64 769 36 215 2.0	151 549 6 508 39 182 66 924 38 935 2.0	151 226 6 168 37 829 65 450 41 779 2.1	148 131 6 041 37 258 66 967 37 865 2.0	153 319 6 458 41 950 68 472 36 439 2.0
Renter-occupied housing units	318 954 44 396 141 437 97 046 36 075 1.4	70 320 10 036 32 341 20 973 6 970 1.4	58 211 8 289 25 103 17 954 6 865 1.4	61 130 8 548 27 729 17 648 7 205 1.4	68 743 9 596 31 462 21 085 6 600 1.4	60 550 7 927 24 802 19 386 8 435 1.5
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less 1.01 or more Renter-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less 1.00 or more	745 371 3 938 3 805 133 318 954 1 395 1 313 82	141 146 397 389 8 70 320 273 236 37	151 549 937 873 64 58 211 300 281 19	151 226 1 219 1 188 31 61 130 335 332 3	148 131 598 586 12 68 743 176 168 8	153 319 787 769 18 60 550 311 296
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	276 782 219 974 2 221 3 743 46 320	44 344 35 056 234 500 8 214	57 873 46 627 544 739 9 644	58 629 46 406 724 880 9 511	49 881 38 227 244 751 9 262	66 055 53 658 475 873 9 689

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

tate longressional District	71. 0.	Pinales 3	Disable 0	District 3	District 4	District
	The Stote	District 1	District 2		216 874	213 86
Occupied housing units	1 064 325	211 466	209 760	212 356	210 074	215 00
ERSONS IN UNIT						150.01
Owner-occupied housing units	745 371 151 449	1 41 146 26 394	151 549 30 805	1 51 226 31 3 52	148 131 29 136	153 31 33 76
personspersons	279 476 118 044	50 128 25 417	56 482 23 189	58 477 23 550	54 658 24 854	59 73 21 03
personspersons	119 849 54 846	24 842 10 358	24 087 11 877	23 768 10 464	24 791 10 5 25	22 36 11 62
persons or more persons	15 433 6 274	2 702 1 305	3 532 1 577	2 598 1 017	3 001 1 166	3 6 1 2
edion	2.29	2.38	2.30	2.26	2.32 68 743	2.: 60 5:
Renter-occupied housing units	318 954 124 460	70 320 27 066	58 211 22 701	61 130 23 867	27 472 19 789	23 3 14 8
personspersons	87 798 46 152	21 039 10 120	15 542 8 312	16 549 9 125	10 009	8 5
personspersons	35 721 16 849	7 150 3 389	6 713 3 270	7 145 3 121	6 899 3 048	7 8 4 0
persons or more persons	5 463 2 511	961 595	1 187 486	915 408	995 531	1 4
edion	1.90	1.88	1.91	1.90	1.85	1.
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 989 to Morch 1990	745 371 61 632	141 146 12 791	151 549 10 780	151 226 12 268	148 131 14 103	153 3 11 6
985 to 1988	148 935 106 934	31 621 20 681	26 643 19 984	29 593 23 029	34 351 20 997	26 7 22 2
970 to 1979	195 150 110 301	36 079 20 826	41 573 23 950	40 662 21 564	35 465 20 839	41 3 23
759 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units	122 419 318 954	19 148 70 320	28 619 58 211	24 110 61 130	22 376 68 743	28 60
989 to Morch 1990	131 440	31 995	22 243 20 810	25 236 21 576	29 865 24 599	22 20
985 to 1988	112 787 36 582	25 378 6 935	7 358	7 010	7 453 4 705	7 6
970 to 1979	24 565 6 800	4 195 1 005	4 776 1 451	4 822 1 192	1 169 952	1 2
959 or earlier GE OF HOUSEHOLDER	6 780	812	1 573	1 294	732	2 1
Owner-occupied housing units	745 371	141 146	151 549	151 226	148 131	153
nder 25 years 5 to 34 years	10 365 108 188	2 238 22 845	1 798 19 969	2 211 20 458	2 187 24 472	20
5 to 44 years 5 to 54 years	160 811 123 512	34 020 25 329	31 823 25 364	32 241 24 967	33 640 25 333	29 22
5 to 64 years 5 to 74 years	122 521 122 360	21 658 20 357	25 968 25 801	24 943 25 372	24 272 21 753	25 29
5 years and over	97 614	14 699	20 826	21 034	16 474	24
Renter-occupied housing units	318 954 52 820	70 320 14 293	58 211 9 377	61 130 10 576	68 743 10 404	60 8
5 to 34 years5 to 44 years	104 315 57 197	24 377 12 821	18 525 10 129	18 804 10 820	23 716 12 153	18 11
5 to 54 years5 to 64 years	27 369 20 445	5 538 4 003	4 969 3 965	5 011 3 696	6 507 4 309	5
5 to 74 years5 years ond over	23 036 33 772	3 903 5 385	4 501 6 745	4 739 7 484	4 857 6 797	5 7
ONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Condominium housing units	13 356	4 349	1 603 703	1 599 607	4 249 2 641	1
wner-occupied condominium housing units enter-occupied condominium housing units	7 153 4 699	2 524 1 546	644	857 135	1 170 438	
AEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	1 504	279	256	135	430	
wner-occupied housing units (dollors)	36 389	41 911	34 292	33 433	40 373	32 20
enter-occupied housing units (dollors)	20 853	21 747	19 726	19 513	22 747	20
ROSS RENT		// ===	50 107	53 963	64 508	50
Specified renter-occupied housing units	285 743 5 012	66 775 655	50 187 1 059 7 551	1 262 8 261	654 5 274	1 8
100 to \$199	35 489 66 093	5 474 12 681	7 551 14 891	13 682	9 453	15 12
300 to \$399	76 661 50 734	20 420 14 775	14 531 6 009	14 569 8 155	14 737 16 066 9 100	5
500 to \$599	22 136 10 796	5 918 3 392	2 069 824	3 188 i 144	4 761	
750 to \$999	3 567 990	1 316 324	182 39	392 146	1 522 450	3
o cosh rent	14 265 336 350	1 820 365	3 032 300	3 164 315 325	2 491 405	3

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	571 870	113 087	113 153	108 832	120 357	116 441
With a mortgageLess than \$200	319 340 2 925	72 836 299	58 132 726	56 848 697	76 051 359 2 701	55 473 844 5 136
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	19 343 49 173 58 952	2 539 8 445 10 987	4 416 10 641 12 794	4 551 9 690 11 269	7 931 11 541	12 466 12 361
\$500 to \$599	54 958 72 525	12 508 19 353	10 590 11 746	9 927 12 340	12 410 19 597	9 523 9 489
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	34 046 21 590	9 898 6 889	4 490 2 083	5 132 2 749	11 026 8 217	3 500 1 652
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	3 867 1 961	1 252 666	407 239	341 152	1 509 760	358 144
Medion (dollors)	553 615	615 680	505 556	522 569	629 699	475 524
Not mortgoged	252 530 10 042	40 251 718	55 021 2 157	51 984 2 783	44 306 1 227	60 968 3 157
\$100 to \$199	122 916 92 757	15 685 18 115	29 018 19 558	26 791 17 728	17 371 18 522	34 051 18 834 3 638
\$300 to \$399 \$400 or more	20 049 6 766	4 268 1 465	3 215 1 073	3 624 1 058 188	5 304 1 882 216	1 288 183
Medion (dollors) Mean (dollars)	196 208	216 227	190 200	200	229	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	571 870 160 561	113 087 23 435	113 153 35 193	108 832 33 344	120 357 28 875	116 441 39 714
Less than 20 percent	63 696 23 038	8 003 3 083	14 433 5 083	14 209 4 619	9 453 4 232	17 598 6 021 4 345
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	18 087 12 756 40 329	2 698 1 898 7 240	3 811 2 840 8 410	3 736 2 572 7 696	3 497 2 487 8 752	2 959 8 231
Not computed	2 655 23.3	513 25.7	616 22.8	512 22.4	454 25.8	560 21.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	161 436 108 118	27 851 16 841	32 711 23 348	31 185 21 919	32 317 18 425	37 372 27 585
20 to 24 percent	25 264 14 66 5	4 722 3 076	5 095 2 420	4 569 2 650	5 743 3 957	5 135 2 562
30 to 34 percent	7 112 6 257	1 679 1 528	1 052 796	1 119 928	2 134 2 051	1 128 954 8
Not computed	20 14.9 124 999	16.5 27 642	14.0 24 171	14.2 23 564	17.5 26 880	13.5 22 742
Less than 20 percent	97 334 18 311	20 291 4 691	20 414 2 730	19 181 2 975	17 9 54 5 606	19 494 2 309
25 to 29 percent	6 329 1 988	1 684 633	711 207	1 050 208	2 237 737	647 203
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 024 13	343	109	144 6 12.3	339 7 15.0	89 - 11.7
Medion	12.8 124 874 110 633	13.6 34 159 29 556	11.8 21 078 19 643	20 739 18 923	32 285 26 915	16 613 15 596
20 to 24 percent	10 171 2 745	3 343 768	1 071 259	1 341 347	3 713 1 164	703 207
30 to 34 percent	832 419	352 119	51 40	79 43	320 151	30 66 11
Not computed	74 11.3	21 11.6	14 10.7	11.0	22 12.0	10.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	285 743 87 617	66 775 19 036	50 187 17 438	53 963 18 867	64 508 15 822	50 310 16 454 906
20 to 24 percent	3 327 5 352	379 877	687 1 174 1 895	892 1 119 2 330	463 846 1 556	1 336 2 114
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	9 246 6 469 55 844	1 351 947 13 892	1 394 1 690	1 559 11 379	1 034 10 666	1 535 9 217
Not computed Medion	7 379 35.0+	1 590 35.0+	1 598 35.0+	1 588 35.0+	1 257 35.0+	1 346 35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	80 644 15 492	18 300 2 376	14 577 3 554	15 426 3 422	17 230 1 898	15 111 4 242
20 to 24 percent	15 609 15 720	3 147 4 080	3 336 2 672	3 019 2 979	2 626 3 191 3 127	3 481 2 798 1 745
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	11 584 18 171 4 068	3 160 5 009 528	1 692 2 407 916	1 860 3 249 897	5 719 669	1 787 1 787 1 058
Medion	27.3 77 162	29.1 18 406	24.9 12 367	26.4 13 296	30.9 19 715	24.0 13 378
Less than 20 percent	47 369 16 056	11 110 4 220	9 056 1 765	8 903 2 258	8 828 5 832	9 472 1 981
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	6 229 2 007	1 551 594	535 126	817 214	2 812 939 545	514 134 65
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	1 274 4 227 15.4	439 492 16.1	74 811 12.8	151 953 13.9	545 759 20.6	65 1 212 12.8
\$35,000 or more	40 320 35 933	11 033 10 015	5 805 5 312	6 374 5 754	11 741 10 142	5 367 4 710
20 to 24 percent	1 771 405	493 129	126 10	198 25	854 222	100 19
30 to 34 percent	164 84	76 24	_ 8	15 15	73 37 413	538
Not computed	1 963 10.7	296 10.7	349 10.3	367 10.4	11.2	10.3

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			lawa					District 1		
State		Race of Hou	sehalder				Race of Haus	ehalder		
Congressional District	White	8lack	American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	Asian ar Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (of any race)	White	8lack	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic arigin (af any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY	1 037 167 734 624 302 543	15 486 6 010 9 476	2 398 1 168 1 230	6 216 2 159 4 057	7 657 3 707 3 950	203 485 138 528 64 957	4 393 1 359 3 034	464 235 229	1 993 509 1 484	2 671 1 194 1 477
OWNER COSTS Specified owner-occupied housing units	562 515	5 522	845	1 757	3 184	110 868	1 191	170	423	1 011
With a mortgage Less than \$300 \$300 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$699 \$700 ta \$699 \$1,000 ta \$1,499 \$1,500 ar more	312 836 21 837 106 077 94 898 63 223 21 145 5 656	3 591 294 1 217 1 160 660 218 42	528 46 162 214 97 9	1 433 36 310 374 389 194 130	2 3D8 112 862 706 427 181 20	71 081 2 743 18 979 22 905 17 844 6 727 1 883	930 62 230 316 246 71 5	117 12 27 54 15 9	355 - 58 72 126 69 30	787 34 278 201 165 101 8
Not mortgoged	249 679 9 875 121 742 91 832 19 644 6 586	1 931 87 752 642 331 119	317 53 177 67 17 3	324 5 111 123 40 45	876 39 465 279 66 27	39 787 716 15 430 17 990 4 198 1 453	261 109 83 63 6	53 2 42 9 - -	68 - 39 16 7 6	131 68 21 4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	269 434	9 441	1 209	4 035	3 891	61 428	3 023	229	1 479	1 477
Less than \$200 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$499 \$500 to \$749 \$750 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cash rent.	37 980 62 354 119 820 30 896 3 426 951 14 007 346	1 608 1 897 4 419 1 298 109 8 102 353	237 241 549 152 - 30 341	534 1 074 1 917 373 9 31 97 338	479 943 1 865 441 76 23 64 353	5 454 11 517 32 466 8 675 1 270 296 1 750 379	417 599 1 565 373 37 8 24 362	29 34 120 46 - - 386	150 375 750 135 9 20 40 352	170 294 841 127 28 10 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 037 167 5 102 70 190	15 486 101 3 570	2 398 48 374	6 216 58 723	7 657 52 986	203 485 618 14 157	4 393 19 1 084	464 - 56	1 993 31 222	2 671 15 401
			District 2					District 3		
State		Race of Hou	seholder				Race of Hous	ehalder		
Congressional District	White	8lack	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (af any race)	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian ar Pocific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	205 493 149 565 55 928	3 178 1 427 1 751	380 215 165	462 203 259	866 518 348	208 558 149 845 58 713	1 548 579 969	336 223 113	1 474 399 1 075	9 68 417 551
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units With a mortgage Less than \$300 \$300 to \$499 \$500 to \$699 \$700 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 or more	111 350 57 087 5 011 22 955 17 638 8 810 2 051 622	1 356 793 113 379 179 104 18	133 30 6 8 14 2	183 139 7 47 18 29 14	455 300 20 174 71 28 7	107 682 56 043 5 197 20 726 16 898 10 083 2 674 465	526 326 31 133 87 56 14 5	138 95 18 31 43 3	321 275 2 32 88 69 61	358 214 2 75 104 27 6
					,					144
Nat mortgaged Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 or more	54 263 2 097 28 742 19 297 3 092 1 035	563 23 188 210 104 38	103 30 52 19 2	44 11 18 15	155 15 84 52 4 -	51 639 2 742 26 631 17 635 3 598 1 033	200 16 111 44 24 5	43 8 27 8 - -	46 5 13 15 — 13	18 72 40 2 12
Nat mortgaged Less thon \$100	54 263 2 097 28 742 19 297 3 092	23 188 210 104	30 52 19	11 18	15 84 52	2 742 26 631 17 635 3 598	16 111 44 24	8 27	5 13 15 -	18 72 40 2 12
Nat mortgaged	54 263 2 097 28 742 19 297 3 092	23 188 210 104	30 52 19	11 18	15 84 52	2 742 26 631 17 635 3 598	16 111 44 24	8 27	5 13 15 -	18 72 40 2 12 12 544 94 144 250 44 - - 12 322
Nat mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$199 \$300 to \$399 \$400 or more GROSS RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Less than \$200 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$499 \$500 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cash rent	54 263 2 097 28 742 19 297 3 092 1 035 47 924 8 048 14 397 19 536 2 737 182 3 9 2 985	23 188 210 104 38 1 741 419 352 807 155 	30 52 19 2 - 164 67 33 48 - -	259 64 74 112 - - 9	331 56 106 138 13 -	2 742 26 631 17 635 3 598 1 033 51 564 9 114 13 046 21 653 4 088 376 143 3 144	16 111 44 24 5 969 161 260 419 101 16 -	8 27 8 - - 107 19 22 47 18 - -	5 13 15 - 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	18 72 40 2 12 544 94 144 250 44 -

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			District 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				District 5		
State		Roce of Hou	seholder				Roce of Hou	seholder		
Congressional District	White	Błock	American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asion or Pocific Islonder	Hispanic origin (of ony roce)
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	208 444 144 310 64 134	5 511 2 329 3 182	530 241 289	.1 614 768 846	2 088 1 206 882	211 187 152 376 58 811	856 316 540	688 254 434	673 280 393	1 064 372 692
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	116 937 73 665 2 928 18 860 22 117 19 521 8 051 2 188 43 272 1 182 16 987 18 153 5 160 1 790	2 164 1 375 79 387 525 241 115 28 789 36 317 262 110 64	210 144 5 55 60 - 66 9 23 17 14	629 523 21 97 173 139 40 53 106 54 7	1 066 795 31 243 221 171 67 12 271 171 171 102 31	115 678 54 960 5 958 24 557 15 340 6 965 1 642 498 60 718 3 138 33 952 13 757 3 596 1 275	285 167 9 88 53 13 - 4 118 12 27 43 30 6	194 142 5 72 48 17 - 52 4 33 14	201 141 6 76 23 26 10 - 60 - 22 20 11 7	294 212 25 92 59 36 82 6 51 17 8
\$\text{Specified renter-occupied housing units}\$ \$\text{Less thon \$200}\$ \$200 to \$299\$ \$300 to \$499\$ \$500 to \$749\$ \$750 to \$999\$ \$1,000 or more \$\text{No cosh rent}\$ \$\text{Medion (dollors)}\$ \$\text{SELECTED CLAPACTERISTICS}\$	59 913 5 292 8 705 28 659 12 967 1 443 442 2 405 403	3 175 517 522 1 406 622 56 - 52 374	282 33 14 160 74 - - 1 417	846 80 157 435 137 - 8 29 379	877 79 106 410 207 48 13 14 420	48 605 10 072 14 689 17 506 2 429 155 31 3 723 284	533 94 164 222 47 - 6 305	427 89 138 174 14 - 12 286	388 35 197 133 8 - - 15 277	662 80 293 226 50 — 13 283
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing focilities No vehicle ovoiloble	208 444 708 14 153	5 511 43 1 190	530 2 69	1 614 14 149	2 088 9 233	211 187 1 051 13 871	856 225	688 24 159	673 11 91	1 064 15 126

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			-,		Percent				
Congressional District		Year struc	ture built	Bedroom	ıs					
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All hausing units	1980 ta March 1990	1939 ar earlier	Nane ar 1	4 ar mare	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system ar private campany	With public sewer	Lacking camplete
The State	1 143 669	10.0	35.0	11.7	19.3	1.2	.9	81.1	76.0	1.2
District 1	223 842	11.9	27.9	13.7	17.6	1.9	.5	83.7	83.2	.6
COUNTY Cedar County	7 146 21 296 37 210 7 366 68 357 5 044 16 044 61 379	10.0 5.0 21.8 7.7 11.2 9.8 12.4 10.0	45.0 41.8 19.3 41.1 24.2 36.7 36.6 25.8	6.4 12.4 18.6 7.5 13.7 11.4 12.3 13.3	24.6 19.8 16.7 22.9 16.6 19.1 16.3 17.1	.2 .3 3.8 .1 1.9 .3 1.1 2.2	.9 .5 .5 1.2 .5 2.8 .6	61.2 80.0 82.5 60.0 87.6 48.9 74.5 92.0	60.4 80.5 83.1 58.1 87.7 45.7 73.9 90.3	.9 .5 .7 2.0 .5 2.8 .1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bettendorf city	11 055 45 473 12 584 4 757 40 343 22 464 7 998 9 297 226 600	17.2 9.6 3.7 32.9 7.2 20.9 17.0 10.0	5.7 25.3 46.3 2.5 32.6 19.6 13.5 40.6	8.6 15.9 22.5 16.6 23.2 13.4 15.2	22.2 15.0 16.0 7.8 14.4 14.3 14.2 12.5	7.3 2.8 .3 5.7 1.2 4.7 .4 1.5	.1 .2 .2 .5 .3 .4 .3 .1	96.5 98.8 95.9 95.9 99.1 98.7 99.0 97.3	96.9 98.6 95.2 96.4 97.4 98.7 98.6 95.9	.3 .3 .4 - .5 .9 .2 .2 .2
COUNTY Allomokee Caunty	6 603 9 125 49 688 8 847 8 272 6 483 20 954 5 486 8 344 7 408 32 053 9 262 7 233 5 158 4 155 6 003 8 426 4 514	12.9 7.3 6.6 10.0 6.2 9.5 7.2 8.1 10.3 8.3 5.3 5.8 7.5 9.1	41.8 45.8 39.6 35.4 44.3 33.4 45.0 50.4 38.3 36.7 50.4 40.0 48.2 47.1 39.7	11.3 8.5 13.6 9.3 8.7 5.9 14.1 5.2 8.9 7.6 12.4 8.5 9.1 5.5 6.7 7.7 8.6	23.4 23.9 14.0 24.8 21.6 24.5 15.4 24.9 28.1 18.6 23.6 21.4 26.8 26.8 24.7 23.3 29.8	.3 1.4 3 - 2.3 - 7 - .6 .1 - .4 .1 .2 .1	1.0 .4 .3 .8 .8 .3.1 1.5 .2 1.5 1.6 .6 .6 .7 .7 .1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	51.5 66.3 89.2 63.6 56.6 62.4 84.5 53.8 48.4 81.0 66.8 69.7 64.0 60.9 65.8 60.8	56.6 65.6 89.3 65.9 61.8 60.2 86.2 58.0 52.3 50.6 80.8 63.9 70.5 62.1 60.7 58.5	1.5 .8 .7 .9 3.3 1.7 .4 .7 1.9 .8 .5 .6 .4 1.1 1.1.2 2.7
Tama County	7 417 7 726 3 443	7.0 10.5 5.0	50.5 47.6 49.7	8.3 10.5 6.5	24.4 27.6 26.6	.4 .6 .1	2.3 1.2 .7	68.6 57.0 56.4	60.8 53.2 50.9	3.2 1.4 .6
Cedar Folls city Dubuque city Mason City city Waterloo city District 3	12 066 22 377 12 669 29 023 229 322	7.3 6.7 9.4 7.4 9.7	18.2 40.7 34.1 27.8 37.5	13.2 16.0 16.7 15.8 11.4	17.2 15.1 12.4 10.3	.8 .8 1.0 1.9	.2 .2 .1 .3	94.1 97.3 98.7 97.8 82.9	95.1 96.6 97.6 97.4 69.9	.2 .4 .4 .9
COUNTY Adams County	2 234 6 402 3 599 3 365 3 692 18 248 7 507 14 338 6 739 5 024 16 443 4 179 8 977 11 862 3 740 7 339 8 199 2 713 26 847 3 529 15 640 13 157 7 866 3 3 334	8.4 10.1 8.9 10.2 12.9 6.4 13.4 10.9 16.1 5.2 7.6 8.3 10.3 13.6 4.1 11.1 7.4 12.2 12.7 6.2 6.0 16.0 7.6 8.5	52.9 38.7 37.4 41.0 41.4 40.6 33.9 42.6 52.8 43.0 45.4 39.0 45.4 43.3 46.7 34.5 46.5 21.9 53.3 43.1 49.1 47.1 47.2	9.1 12.9 9.8 7.1 14.5 11.7 9.3 10.1 11.8 6.4 13.5 10.0 10.5 8.8 11.1 13.6 9.2 15.7 6.8 11.1 12.0 13.9 7.0 9.5 8.6	22.1 12.0 15.3 17.9 19.8 15.3 22.3 18.9 16.5 18.1 19.1 17.7 20.9 15.7 20.4 20.0 19.8 17.9 25.9 17.0 22.2 12.0 21.3 22.6 18.2	.4 2 - - 9 .4 1.8 1.8 1.2 - 2.5 6 .8 6 6.6 1.2 - 2.4 - .5 5 5 5 5 5 6 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1.6 4.1 1.5 3.9 2.8 1.4 1.1 .9 1.0 2.6 1.3 2.8 6.6 1.9 7.7 2.2 2.4 1.1 1.3 1.9 1.9 2.6 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.6 1.9 1.9 2.6 1.9 1.9 2.6 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	54.7 91.0 69.2 83.0 72.6 80.4 71.7 88.7 79.7 60.6 78.3 88.5 86.8 90.0 90.0 92.4 87.7 88.3 65.8 89.7 65.6 83.4 81.5 89.5 76.1 68.3 85.7	50.2 61.7 59.2 36.8 63.6 70.8 69.3 49.9 71.5 59.1 66.9 67.0 77.6 54.8 73.5 60.9 50.1 87.3 48.8 72.9 51.4 69.4 69.4 69.5	3.9 3.8 2.1 3.5 4.8 1.4 2.4 8 1.4 3.6 7 7 1.8 2.8 8 6.5 1.9 5.1 1.9 6.0 2.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city	16 051 11 777 5 209 4 304 5 582 10 630 6 473 4 638	14.2 4.0 2.8 14.3 6.5 3.5 12.0	16.7 49.3 49.6 20.5 52.8 37.5 27.2 37.7	21.1 13.1 17.0 13.3 18.8 13.7 15.4 13.6	14.9 13.4 13.1 17.8 13.8 17.0 14.6	3.9 .5 .1 1.7 .4 .8 .9	.3 .5 1.0 .2 .7 .6 .1	99.9 99.2 96.3 99.2 98.7 99.7 100.0 100.0	99.4 98.3 97.5 97.8 94.3 96.7 98.0 96.1	1.0 .9 3.7 .3 2.1 .5 .3

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State						Percent				
Congressional District		Yeor struc	tu re- built	8edrooi	ms					
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	1980 to Morch 1990	1939 or eorlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing focilities	With public woter system or private compony	With public sewer	Locking complete
Oistrict 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Ottumwo city	10 912	4.1	42.8	14.7	10.7	.2	.5	98.8	96.0	1.4
0istrict 4	230 124	13.1	30.1	13.0	17.3	1.8	.6	88.0	81.8	.9
COUNTY										
Adoir County	3 714 3 247 6 788 11 812 3 607 5 179 6 175 4 995 5 004 5 363	6.8 3.4 7.8 11.8 7.0 11.8 8.0 10.1 11.2 6.0	50.1 50.2 45.6 37.4 45.4 44.7 53.3 47.3 37.6 51.3	8.0 6.6 9.6 8.0 8.4 9.3 9.3 9.6	29.0 26.9 23.7 22.5 19.2 24.0 20.2 21.9 21.7 21.2	.3 .5 1.8 - .1 2.0 .2 .1 -	1.5 .9 1.2 .7 .6 1.9 1.1 2.2 1.5	64.5 62.9 76.2 77.0 64.4 66.8 64.2 55.8 64.7 76.8	56.0 57.0 71.2 66.2 49.1 52.6 55.4 55.0 56.4 74.1	2.6 1.2 1.5 .8 .8 2.2 1.2 1.8 1.9
Polt County Pottawottomic County Shelby County	135 979 32 831 5 430	16.2 8.8 5.3	22.5 33.2 44.8	15.0 13.2 5.9	15.0 15.2 32.0	2.7 .7 .3	.4 .5 .6	97.7 82.7 71.8	91.8 79.8 60.7	.8 .6 .6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city	6 994	23.8	2.1	14.1	19.2	5.7		99.4	97.0	_
Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandale city West Oes Moines city	22 244 83 289 9 296 13 666	9.0 31.5 40.0	3.1 33.3 32.1 1.2 6.8	14.1 17.3 18.8 5.2 12.4	19.2 10.4 11.1 21.9 22.7	1.4 6.8 8.2	.4 .4 	98.7 99.7 99.7 99.4	97.3 98.0 99.1 97.9	.6 1.1 .1 1.1
Oistrict 5	233 781	7.5	41.3	10.0	22.3	.7	.9	79.0	73.5	1.3
COUNTY										
Boone County Bueno Vista County Calhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Clay County Crawford County Oickinson County Emmet County Fronklin County	10 371 8 140 5 362 8 356 5 973 7 659 6 920 9 723 4 914 5 018	8.6 10.1 7.6 9.6 4.9 6.7 10.1 11.5 4.3 5.3	48.1 37.5 43.8 38.3 43.4 35.0 43.8 28.6 35.9 47.5	11.6 11.8 10.1 7.4 9.1 13.7 8.3 11.7 10.3 8.6	19.3 21.2 22.2 26.5 25.4 18.3 23.2 18.8 21.0 26.3	1.2 .3 .8 .5 .6 4.9	1.2 .7 1.3 .4 .6 .8 1.3 1.1 .9	80.7 77.6 75.2 83.9 85.0 89.9 73.5 80.5 78.7 60.2	70.6 74.4 68.4 76.1 69.5 74.9 66.8 84.2 74.5 58.6	1.6 1.0 1.5 .7 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.2
Greene County Homilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Humboldt County Kossuth County Lyon County Lyon County O'Brien County	4 707 6 879 5 236 8 419 4 670 3 473 7 765 4 561 4 555 6 476	7.4 7.8 7.9 7.1 6.6 8.2 7.7 6.3 4.8 7.3	50.1 40.8 35.1 40.5 40.6 51.9 42.5 46.3 50.1 43.8	7,9 8.3 6.4 7.8 8.3 7.1 6.4 5.1 9.9 6.4	22.2 23.0 23.1 22.2 25.5 24.3 26.9 31.5 21.0 27.1	.7 .1 .8 - .7 .2 .2	1.8 1.1 .4 .6 .6 1.2 .8 1.3	70.3 74.3 66.4 72.8 71.7 69.1 65.4 80.8 64.3 87.2	65.7 72.2 61.4 71.0 69.1 68.2 57.4 61.7 62.0 73.2	2.5 1.1 .3 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0 .8 3.1
Osceolo County — Polo Alto County — Plymouth County — Pocohontos County — Sac County — Sioux County — Webster County — Winnebago County — Woodbury County — Wright County —	2 998 4 826 8 806 4 193 5 648 10 333 17 063 5 030 39 071 6 636	6.9 7.8 10.7 7.7 5.0 8.2 5.1 8.3 7.1 6.5	48.2 41.3 40.0 48.3 46.4 38.0 39.1 34.9 41.9	7.9 10.7 7.2 6.6 7.5 12.6 8.0 14.5 9.9	29.1 22.3 27.5 27.8 25.9 30.7 16.3 20.5 18.0 20.0	.3 .2 .4 .3 .5 .9 .4 .6	1.4 1.8 .9 1.5 1.4 .7 1.0	71.2 69.4 70.7 68.4 70.3 88.8 83.1 69.7 91.4 75.9	59.5 69.3 64.9 60.4 66.4 70.8 79.8 67.9 89.5	2.3 3.1 1.1 3.0 2.5 .8 1.6 .6 .7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION 8 oone city	5 332 11 212 32 177 4 824	8.2 4.8 6.4 8.0	52.7 38.2 42.0 25.3	17.9 16.0 16.3 17.7	15.7 14.6 16.7 14.6	1.4 .8 1.0	.4 .8 .4 .6	100.0 99.8 99.0 97.9	99.2 98.3 97.0 97.9	1.0 1.5 .5 1.0

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	_					Percent with—				
Congressional District County	-		Hau	use heating fuel			Vehi	cles available		
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All accupied housing units	Utility gas	8attled, tank, ar LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kera- sene, etc.	Other ar nane	Nane	1	2 ar mare	Na telephane in unit
The State	1 064 325	65.6	14.8	10.5	5.5	3.7	7.1	31.2	61.7	3.4
District 1	211 466	76.0	8.9	8.8	3.5	2.9	7.4	31.6	61.0	3.1
COUNTY Cedar Caunty Clintan Caunty Jahnson Caunty Jones Caunty Linn Caunty Lauisa County Muscatine Caunty Scatt Caunty	6 684 19 757 36 067 6 917 65 501 4 296 14 806 57 438	45.3 64.0 73.5 42.3 80.3 48.1 74.8 86.8	23.3 12.1 8.3 32.5 6.4 31.4 11.9 3.9	9.2 8.5 13.3 7.1 7.6 11.2 9.6 7.2	16.1 11.5 1.8 10.9 2.6 3.6 1.3	6.2 3.8 3.1 7.2 3.1 5.7 2.5 1.2	5.8 8.2 7.6 5.2 7.2 5.4 7.7 7.9	25.0 33.1 36.6 28.7 29.9 24.4 29.5 32.0	69.2 58.7 55.8 66.1 62.9 70.2 62.8 60.1	2.8 4.4 2.3 3.3 2.1 7.4 5.3 3.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city Cedor Rapids city Clinton city Controlling in	10 656 43 674 11 667	91.8 90.2 83.9	.7 .8 2.0	6.8 6.8 6.2	.3 .2 6.1	.3 2.0 1.8	3.6 9.0 10.9	29.8 32.7 38.0 41.1	66.6 58.2 51.1 52.4	.9 2.3 5.5 1.9
Coralville city Overland (it is a construction of the city of the construction of the city	4 605 37 205 21 951 7 772 8 756 209 760	81.8 90.6 81.4 89.4 88.0 59.3	.3 .8 1.2 .3 .7	14.8 7.4 15.2 7.9 10.0 9.1	.1 .4 .1 -	3.1 1.0 1.8 2.2 1.2	6.5 10.4 9.4 4.8 10.8	35.3 42.1 29.6 31.2 30.6	54.3 48.5 65.7 57.9 62.3	4.3 2.1 1.6 5.9
COUNTY	207 700	37.3	10.4	7.1	10.0	5.2	7.1	55.5	52.6	
Allamakee County 8entan Caunty 8lack Hawk Caunty 8remer Caunty 8uchanan County 8ufler County Cerra Gorda Caunty Chickasaw Caunty Clayton Caunty Oelaware Caunty	5 268 8 518 46 932 8 394 7 506 6 036 19 061 5 040 7 218 6 389	32.4 32.3 76.7 59.7 50.8 53.5 79.5 47.1 34.8 45.3	24.5 23.3 5.7 17.6 26.8 24.8 10.4 26.4 25.5 32.0	8.6 12.5 12.3 6.7 7.7 8.3 8.0 6.3 8.1 6.0	17.9 24.9 3.3 10.7 7.9 8.4 1.1 14.8 15.8	16.6 7.0 2.0 5.3 6.8 5.0 1.0 5.3 15.3	8.3 5.9 7.9 5.3 7.0 5.0 7.0 5.6 6.8 4.8	30.1 26.0 32.6 28.8 29.8 26.7 34.7 27.2 30.0 25.5	61.6 68.1 59.5 65.9 63.1 68.3 58.2 67.3 63.2	4.0 3.5 2.9 1.7 6.2 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.5 3.5
Oubuque Caunty Fayette Caunty Hoyd Caunty Grundy Caunty Howard County Jockson County Mitchell County Tama County Winneshie Caunty	30 799 8 490 6 721 4 776 3 856 5 713 7 527 4 253 6 768 7 256	66.5 51.0 64.2 52.8 35.6 49.9 46.0 41.0 46.6	8.1 21.6 15.5 23.3 39.6 18.9 16.6 32.2 24.5 27.5	9.1 6.9 7.5 7.3 5.8 8.9 7.7 6.4 7.5	11.9 14.7 8.0 14.5 14.2 17.2 18.0 15.5 14.3 10.8	4.4 5.8 4.7 2.1 4.8 5.2 11.7 4.8 7.1	8.7 7.4 6.2 5.1 6.8 6.0 8.0 5.7 6.0 6.1	32.4 30.2 28.8 28.9 30.4 26.9 28.9 31.0 29.0 29.6	58.9 62.4 65.0 66.0 62.8 67.1 63.1 63.3 64.9 64.3	2.1 3.7 4.7 1.6 3.6 1.7 4.4 5.0 4.0 2.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	3 239	57.4	30.8	5.0	3.7	3.1	6.0	28.8	65.2	3.4
Cedar Falls city Dubuque city Mason City city Waterloo city	11 689 21 437 12 027 27 037	74.9 79.0 89.5 84.3	4.6 1.3 1.1 1.4	16.5 9.0 8.3 10.9	2.4 8.7 - 2.1	1.6 1.9 1.0 1.4	4.0 11.3 8.9 10.8	33.8 36.3 36.0 34.9	62.2 52.3 55.0 54.3	1.3 2.4 4.4 4.0
Oistrict 3	212 356	59.9	19.2	11.8	4.0	5.1	6.9	30.9	62.2	4.2
Adoms County — Appanoose Caunty — Clarke County — Davis County — Decatur County — Oes Moines County — Henry County — Jasper County — Jefferson County — Keokuk County —	2 005 5 609 3 343 3 093 3 207 16 874 7 089 13 632 6 309 4 573	43.8 48.2 43.6 27.9 42.9 78.3 54.9 57.9 56.6 33.1	32.5 24.6 26.6 34.8 29.1 10.6 24.0 21.3 20.2 34.0	6.9 16.2 15.1 13.6 12.7 7.2 12.5 10.9 14.0	10.2 1.1 7.2 2.4 4.6 1.3 2.7 6.5 3.1 12.7	6.5 9.9 7.5 21.3 10.8 2.6 5.9 3.4 6.0 6.5	5.4 8.9 6.4 8.3 10.7 8.0 6.4 5.4 7.0 5.6	25.2 32.9 28.7 29.4 32.4 33.1 30.1 26.5 33.2 26.8	69.4 58.2 64.9 62.3 56.9 63.5 68.0 59.8 67.6	3.2 7.6 6.8 6.9 4.9 3.6 2.7 4.8
Lee Caunty Lucas Caunty Mohaska Caunty Morion Caunty Marshall County Manroe Caunty Page County Page County Ringgald Caunty Story County	14 936 3 766 8 306 10 815 14 890 3 196 6 687 7 158 2 218 25 941	59.2 43.6 59.2 68.2 64.7 49.4 61.7 49.1 27.1 75.2	10.6 27.5 21.4 16.6 17.1 27.1 18.8 20.4 38.0 10.6	22.4 13.6 11.5 7.6 8.9 10.2 10.1 15.5 13.8 10.3	1.8 6.1 3.9 2.7 7.1 1.4 5.5 11.8 13.9	6.0 9.2 4.1 4.8 2.1 11.9 3.9 3.2 7.3 1.7	8.2 9.3 7.8 6.3 5.9 9.4 9.0 5.5 4.5	32.5 28.7 31.3 28.2 31.1 29.3 28.9 31.5 28.2 35.5	59. 2 62. 1 60. 9 65. 5 63. 0 61. 3 62. 0 63. 0 67. 4 59. 0	6.2 6.1 5.4 4.5 2.8 6.5 4.8 2.7 3.4 2.0
Taylar County	2 859 5 173 3 056 14 555 12 659 7 454 2 953	35.3 65.6 17.1 69.9 59.5 57.1 40.9	31.8 16.1 41.7 15.4 22.1 21.6 32.6	14.6 10.7 15.2 8.4 12.1 11.7 16.3	10.0 2.0 8.7 1.5 1.7 3.6 3.3	8.3 5.7 17.2 4.8 4.6 6.0 6.9	5.7 10.1 7.6 9.2 3.7 6.2 8.5	31.9 29.7 27.0 33.4 25.6 29.7 30.3	62.4 60.3 65.4 57.7 70.7 64.1 61.3	4.8 5.3 5.9 6.4 1.7 4.6 5.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city	15 608	87.4	.7	10.5	.3	1.2	6.3	40.7	53.0	1.5
Burlingtan city	10 986 4 580 4 146 5 064	93.2 80.1 83.6 72.9 88.2	.5 .8 1.4 2.0 .7	4.6 15.3 13.3 21.3 8.9	.4 1.0 .1 1.0 .8	1.3 2.8 1.6 2.7 1.4	10.6 11.3 6.4 11.4 7.5	36.2 36.6 34.9 39.8 35.6	53.1 52.1 58.7 48.8 57.0	4.4 6.9 2.4 8.5 3.2

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling	y volidality, see text.	TO GENERALIS OF	Terms one meanings	01 371110013, 320	· iexij	Percent with				
Congressional District			Нос	use heating fuel			Vehic	cles ovoiloble		
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Utility gos	Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Newton city Oskolooso city Ottumwo city	6 226 4 337 10 280	86.3 84.6 91.0	1.1 1.8 .8	10.2 11.8 6.3	.9 .1 .1	1.5 1.6 1.9	7.5 12.2 11.4	33.2 38.7 37.1	59.3 49.0 51.5	2.6 6.5 7.1
District 4	216 874	72.6	10.2	12.2	2.2	2.7	7.2	31.7	61.1	3.2
COUNTY										
Addir County Auduben County Coss County Dollos County Fremont County Guthrie County Horrison County Modison County Modison County Montgomery County Polk County Polk County Shelby County Shelby County	3 419 2 936 6 177 11 204 3 217 4 407 5 656 4 715 4 665 4 955 129 237 31 262 5 024	49.9 56.8 63.7 57.6 42.5 43.2 40.7 46.1 53.5 63.6 79.6 79.5 50.7	28.5 20.4 23.7 24.5 35.5 34.4 28.6 30.8 21.5 3.5 9.7 17.3	10.9 7.1 7.5 11.6 6.0 9.3 10.6 10.3 11.3 10.0 14.3 6.8	6.9 12.1 2.3 3.0 10.4 6.6 11.8 4.0 5.8 2.5 .6 1.6 11.8	3.9 3.6 2.8 3.3 5.6 6.6 8.3 8.8 5.6 2.5 1.9 2.3 4.1	6.2 7.1 4.7 6.5 5.6 7.8 5.9 5.8 6.3 7.6 7.9	26.1 27.5 31.8 26.9 25.5 28.0 26.8 25.5 26.1 33.0 33.6 30.6 28.3	67.7 66.3 61.0 68.4 68.0 66.4 65.4 65.5 68.1 60.8 58.8 61.5 66.9	2.8 3.0 3.8 3.3 5.8 4.4 5.6 3.9 3.7 4.2 2.8 3.7 2.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandale city West Des Moines city	6 754 21 131 78 453 9 013 12 972	71.4 92.6 84.6 80.1 75.2	.7 1.1 1.3 .6 1.2	26.0 5.2 11.6 17.6 22.4	.2 .2 .4 .2 .2	1.6 1.0 2.1 1.5 1.0	1.6 10.2 10.8 1.2 4.1	26.6 35.4 37.7 28.1 32.4	71.9 54.4 51.5 70.7 63.5	.9 4.6 4.1 .2 .6
District 5	213 869	60.2	19.3	10.3	7.8	2.4	6.7	31.2	62.1	3.4
COUNTY Boone County	9 827 7 515 4 684 7 964 5 514 7 074 6 397 6 160 4 461 4 579	68.0 66.7 56.1 57.2 59.3 58.3 34.0 54.7 61.9 45.7	18.0 15.6 25.2 18.2 20.7 16.2 27.3 23.0 20.2 23.5	8.0 9.8 9.5 11.4 9.9 18.6 19.8 18.0 7.3 8.3	2.5 5.9 6.6 11.3 6.7 4.1 15.8 2.4 8.8 20.3	3.5 2.0 2.6 1.9 3.4 2.8 3.2 1.9 1.7 2.1	6.1 6.4 5.6 7.3 6.6 7.3 7.0 3.3 4.9 6.0	29.3 31.4 34.3 28.8 30.0 33.3 29.2 32.8 31.7 30.6	64.6 62.2 60.2 63.9 63.4 59.4 63.8 63.9 63.4 63.3	3.8 3.2 2.5 1.8 2.3 3.8 2.4 3.6 4.9 3.7
Greene County Homilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Gossuth County Kossuth County Yon County Yon County O'Brien County	4 195 6 358 4 867 7 611 4 339 3 222 7 194 4 289 4 098 5 980	56.4 61.3 56.9 60.7 50.2 52.5 43.5 42.8 42.4 65.4	25.8 28.6 24.3 19.2 28.9 17.7 28.0 27.4 21.4	7.6 5.3 8.2 9.5 11.4 14.2 7.3 7.2 9.2 13.5	5.7 3.5 7.5 8.1 7.5 12.6 18.9 20.0 19.0 4.0	4.5 1.3 3.1 2.5 2.0 3.1 2.4 2.5 8.0 1.1	7.4 6.2 4.7 6.7 3.8 5.4 4.8 5.4 7.5	29.2 29.3 27.7 32.7 32.0 28.5 30.8 26.3 30.5 30.8	63.5 64.5 67.6 60.6 64.2 66.2 64.4 68.4 62.1 63.8	2.4 4.5 4.6 2.9 1.9 2.2 3.0 2.6 4.4 2.6
Osceolo County	2 817 4 183 8 417 3 820 4 914 9 925 15 963 4 704 36 899 5 899	39.7 55.1 52.6 44.0 35.4 55.1 79.7 46.5 77.8 61.3	28.7 23.0 26.2 27.5 31.2 17.6 13.2 28.2 7.8 20.4	11.5 10.7 12.4 9.4 11.8 16.3 4.3 8.5 9.2	17.4 8.5 7.0 17.1 20.0 8.9 .8 14.2 2.8 6.8	2.7 2.8 1.7 2.0 1.5 2.1 2.1 2.6 2.3	5.1 6.2 5.1 5.5 6.5 4.8 8.7 6.1 9.6	30.2 32.0 27.5 30.8 29.5 27.7 32.6 32.0 34.8 30.8	64.7 61.8 67.3 63.7 64.0 67.5 58.7 61.8 55.6 62.8	2.8 3.5 1.6 3.0 2.8 1.8 3.7 2.1 5.3 4.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city For Dodge city Sloux City city Spencer city	5 086 10 502 30 488 4 597	88.4 92.9 87.4 73.8	1.1 .9 1.6 1.6	8.8 4.4 8.9 23.0	.3 .1 .4 -	1.5 1.7 1.8 1.6	6.9 11.5 10.7 9.4	37.0 36.5 36.8 38.8	56.1 52.0 52.5 51.8	4.6 4.1 5.8 5.0

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling		ccupied hous		terms and me			pied hausing u	units			All renter-	occupied hou	sing units	
State Congressional District		Percent wi holder me	oved into	w	fith o mortgog	e	N	at mortgoge	d		Percent wi holder ma	ved into		enter paying n rent
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median se- lected manthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hald income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs os o percentage of house- hold incame in 1989	Total	1989 ta March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dallars)	Median gross rent as a per- centoge af househald income in 1989
The State	745 371	8.3	31.2	319 340	553	17.3	252 530	196	12.8	318 954	41.2	4.3	336	24.1
District 1	141 146	9.1	28.3	72 B36	615	17.0	40 251	216	12.5	70 320	45.5	2.6	365	24.6
COUNTY Cedar Caunty	4 BB5 14 061 18 993 5 090 46 140 3 200 10 662 3B 115	8.4 6.9 10.4 8.2 9.7 5.5 7.4 9.4	29.B 34.B 20.1 33.7 28.2 32.1 27.8 29.1	1 542 5 983 9 980 1 395 25 525 1 121 4 771 22 519	540 492 761 462 615 482 585 623	17.1 15.3 19.0 14.6 16.5 16.5 16.8 17.5	1 714 5 317 3 710 1 839 12 911 960 3 308 10 492	19B 196 253 187 220 176 198 225	12.7 12.7 12.2 13.5 12.1 13.0 12.5 12.8	1 799 5 696 17 074 1 827 19 361 1 096 4 144 19 323	29.6 41.6 51.7 27.9 43.9 34.6 38.4 48.1	7.5 4.2 1.5 8.6 1.8 5.8 3.9 2.3	316 306 412 278 369 304 343 361	21.4 23.7 28.3 18.5 23.2 19.8 22.0 25.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	7 B50 29 346 7 980 1 745 22 757 9 B17 5 725 5 984	10.5 9.7 7.1 15.9 9.2 11.2 11.2	21.6 29.7 37.0 15.0 33.2 18.7 25.7 30.6	5 443 17 045 3 724 1 032 13 170 5 894 3 601 2 989	723 607 464 768 582 774 632 567	17.3 16.5 15.0 21.4 17.3 18.3 16.9 16.8	1 615 9 089 3 389 277 7 211 2 120 1 335 2 257	237 21B 193 240 222 267 227 198	12.0 12.1 12.6 12.5 13.1 12.3 12.1 12.0	2 806 14 32B 3 687 2 860 14 448 12 134 2 047 2 772	46.3 44.7 44.6 50.9 48.8 55.5 53.3 41.5	1.2 1.5 2.4 .8 2.3 .9 2.3 2.2	415 379 302 415 351 414 340 329	21.0 23.5 24.7 23.3 26.3 31.1 23.6 23.6
District 2	151 549	7.1	34.7	58 132	505	16.3	55 021	190	12.9	58 211	38.2	5.2	300	23.6
Allomakee County Bentan County Bentan County Block Hawk Caunty Bremer County Buchonan County Buther County Cerro Gordo County Chickasaw County Claytan County Delaware County	3 993 6 368 31 593 6 298 5 630 4 685 13 114 3 950 5 409 4 838	6.1 6.7 B.3 8.8 6.0 5.6 7.6 5.4 5.5	35.0 32.9 34.1 32.0 30.6 36.5 31.8 37.6 36.5 34.1	945 2 187 16 02B 2 456 1 935 1 411 6 196 1 185 1 302 1 561	496 492 530 534 461 - 424 523 459 444 483	18.7 16.2 15.6 15.8 15.2 17.6 18.3 17.2	1 392 2 417 11 450 2 171 1 905 1 865 4 575 1 552 2 065 1 547	184 193 206 191 173 172 187 180 171	14.2 13.1 12.9 13.0 12.2 13.2 13.0 13.1 13.0	1 275 2 150 15 339 2 096 1 876 1 351 5 947 1 090 1 809 1 551	32.9 35.7 43.8 42.5 36.1 34.0 41.6 34.1 31.5 29.4	7.0 7.2 2.3 5.5 5.7 10.1 3.4 7.3 11.0 B.6	243 281 326 288 271 279 321 262 241 283	18.5 22.7 26.2 21.6 24.3 21.8 24.2 18.7 20.9 21.4
Dubuque County	21 931 6 315 4 921 3 553 3 008 4 349 5 551 3 328 5 092 5 153 2 470	7.7 6.5 8.5 5.5 7.0 7.7 6.0 7.3 4.6 6.5 5.6	34.5 38.4 35.2 36.3 37.7 38.0 34.0 35.5 37.3 37.4 36.4	9 725 1 969 1 741 1 132 812 1 313 1 515 963 1 411 1 598 747	569 410 449 485 445 513 471 393 468 530 437	16.2 15.2 17.7 15.0 17.7 16.5 17.1 14.2 16.5 18.7	7 764 2 491 1 973 1 482 1 168 1 599 1 989 1 301 2 031 1 437 847	210 160 17B 189 167 196 185 167 190 191	12.1 13.2 12.8 13.4 13.3 13.6 13.5 12.6 13.7 13.2	8 868 2 175 1 800 1 223 848 1 364 1 976 925 1 676 2 103 769	40.0 32.8 38.4 26.8 28.8 24.6 32.4 28.B 34.6 41.0 29.1	3.9 6.0 6.7 8.7 7.1 8.3 6.3 11.1 7.4 7.8	315 250 265 271 233 295 272 232 304 276 254	23.8 22.7 23.B 20.4 21.5 19.2 22.0 20.9 22.0 20.4 20.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedar Falls city Dubuque city Mason City city Waterloo city	7 449 14 172 7 918 17 687	10.5 7.7 7.1 8.1	29.9 37.7 34.0 35.9	4 042 6 780 4 045 9 046	612 560 512 504	14.B 16.1 16.8 16.2	2 410 5 679 3 063 7 021	217 211 189 206	11.9 12.1 12.9 13.5	4 240 7 265 4 109 9 350	51.7 40.9 43.6 41.9	1.2 3.1 2.0 1.7	329 315 322 326	2B.5 24.2 25.2 25.6
District 3	151 226	8.1	30.2	56 84B	522	16.9	51 984	188	12.7	61 130	41.3	4.1	315	24.6
COUNTY Adams County Appanoose County Clorke County Devis County Decotur County Des Moines County Henry County Jasper County Jefferson County Keakuk Caunty	1 454 4 177 2 419 2 400 2 272 12 279 5 212 10 172 4 205 3 566	3.4 8.5 6.8 8.4 8.8 6.7 8.1 9.2 8.1	39.0 29.7 28.9 34.0 31.4 31.0 29.0 32.9 27.0 36.8	252 1 022 692 533 520 4 986 2 009 4 419 1 425 848	400 446 451 406 396 501 509 531 550 387	16.0 19.9 17.0 20.7 18.9 15.8 16.9 15.4 18.B	541 1 699 806 659 850 4 829 1 677 3 404 1 191 1 498	155 156 178 181 157 196 185 188 211	12.2 13.6 13.2 13.3 13.9 12.4 12.5 12.2 14.2	551 1 432 924 693 935 4 595 1 B77 3 460 2 104 1 007	31.4 44.1 35.5 31.9 37.5 39.7 40.3 36.0 40.1 36.6	4.5 3.1 2.4 8.8 3.7 3.9 5.6 3.9 4.0 9.7	239 254 286 275 220 321 308 305 339 250	21.B 27.9 23.9 22.5 24.2 23.6 22.5 20.0 25.9 23.0
Lee County	11 061 2 799 5 815 7 989 10 596 2 458 4 719 5 045 1 672 14 515	B.5 7.2 7.7 8.2 8.5 8.5 5.4 B.5 6.5 10.0	33.5 30.7 31.2 26.2 33.9 34.7 34.1 27.4 36.1 23.0	4 098 772 2 057 3 254 4 829 612 1 629 1 869 294 7 668	496 423 476 551 557 443 469 529 408 662	16.9 16.5 17.4 17.1 16.5 18.3 15.8 18.1 17.1 18.4	4 229 992 2 018 2 597 3 676 857 1 B35 1 662 561 3 702	206 174 189 192 221 180 197 197 156 238	13.3 12.6 12.8 12.1 12.6 13.0 13.4 13.1 13.3 12.2	3 B75 967 2 491 2 826 4 294 73B 1 96B 2 113 546 11 426	42.3 46.6 41.5 39.0 37.3 35.4 34.7 33.6 29.9 54.5	4.7 5.5 3.9 4.4 6.0 6.0 5.4 5.2 9.3 2.0	293 258 289 323 321 272 253 303 262 392	25.9 22.6 24.4 23.9 23.0 27.5 23.4 21.7 24.4 28.2
Taylar County	2 160 3 555 2 375 10 997 9 728 5 349 2 237	5.7 5.2 7.9 B.7 9.B 7.1 9.2	32.9 31.6 29.6 32.9 23.3 29.2 31.5	405 1 079 488 3 787 5 052 1 859 390	400 434 374 419 624 491 367	15.5 15.4 1B.3 15.5 17.7 16.B 1B.0	949 1 427 838 4 782 1 894 1 826 985	151 17B 165 14B 214 1B5 166	13.4 13.4 13.2 12.0 12.4 12.1	699 1 618 6B1 3 558 2 931 2 105 716	35.8 39.7 33.6 41.3 39.2 31.3 31.7	5.2 1.5 6.0 4.1 2.9 3.B 4.5	235 291 240 276 348 297 233	27.2 25.4 21.6 26.6 22.2 20.5 26.1

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Loard based an sample and subject to sampling		ccupied hausi		Terms and med			pied housing ur	nits	i		All renter-	occupied haus	sing units	
State		Percent wit			Оресть		ace needing or				Percent wi		Specified re	nter navina
Congressional District		holder ma unit		W	ith a martgage	'	No	t martgaged			halder ma unit		cash	
County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	1989 ta March 1990	1969 ar eorlier	Tatol	Median se- lected manthly owner casts (dallars)	Median selected monthly awner costs as a percentage af hause- hald incame in 1989	Tatal	Median selected monthly awner casts (dollors)	Median selected manthly awner casts as a percentage of house- hald incame in 1989	Tatal	1989 ta March 1990	1969 ar earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as o per- centage of household incame in 1989
District 3—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ames city Burlington city Fort Madisan city Indianala city Keokuk city Marshalltown city Oskalasa city Ottumwa city Ottumwa city	6 B74 7 646 3 19B 2 633 3 422 6 B10 4 356 2 B22 7 4BB	10.3 5.5 8.2 10.5 10.0 9.B 10.7 7.B 9.1	22.4 33.0 40.1 25.4 34.9 33.3 32.4 29.7 34.7	4 044 3 495 1 430 1 481 1 513 3 535 2 304 1 203 2 995	721 492 488 626 472 571 532 489 415	18.0 16.2 18.7 17.2 17.2 17.0 15.2 17.3 15.7	1 756 3 542 1 508 723 1 532 2 547 1 737 1 269 3 750	250 195 198 205 214 229 184 195	11.5 12.5 13.7 12.4 14.0 12.8 12.1 13.1	B 734 1 3 340 1 382 1 513 1 642 3 164 1 870 1 515 2 792	59.B 41.3 46.2 37.1 45.6 40.7 42.0 47.3 44.1	.B 2.1 3.B 1.B 2.4 4.0 2.0 1.4	404 319 290 337 283 327 300 2B7 279	30.0 23.7 26.8 21.9 28.0 23.4 20.8 24.8 27.2
District 4	14B 131	9.5	29.2	76 051	629	19.2	44 306	216	13.2	68 743	43.4	3.1	405	24.6
Adair Caunty	2 514 2 233 4 434 8 332 2 327 3 328 4 212 3 466 3 488 3 555 84 307 22 226 3 709	5.7 7.9 5.3 10.1 6.6 8.5 8.0 9.4 7.6 8.2 10.8 4.7	37.9 36.9 33.8 25.9 32.4 31.7 34.6 26.2 27.2 27.2 30.2 27.2 32.6 35.3	604 529 1 307 3 799 639 933 1 262 1 027 1 472 1 206 51 039 11 165	416 382 463 613 448 483 496 524 536 477 683 555 450	16.1 17.6 17.8 18.7 15.6 17.0 18.8 17.7 16.6 18.2 19.8 18.9	952 931 1 808 2 320 890 1 2B2 1 647 1 004 920 1 421 22 415 7 274	160 173 164 213 179 184 187 177 201 181 238 213	12.0 13.6 12.4 13.5 13.5 13.5 12.4 13.0 12.7 13.3 13.4	905 703 1 743 2 872 890 1 079 1 444 1 249 1 177 1 400 44 930 9 036 1 315	28.8 29.2 40.4 40.8 33.4 33.5 33.1 36.3 39.3 32.0 46.6 40.4 33.2	10.6 7.1 4.2 4.2 9.9 6.2 6.2 4.4 5.4 4.3 1.9 9.7	240 254 273 336 262 289 277 294 319 254 437 371	21.6 22.5 22.1 22.9 22.6 25.8 24.5 22.2 23.9 20.6 25.0 24.7 23.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	0 101		03.0	, 502	430	.,,,	1		.0.0		00.2			
Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandale city West Des Maines city	4 368 13 986 48 660 6 459 B 070	13.0 8.7 9.B 13.7 13.7	14.3 34.7 32.9 16.0 17.9	3 103 7 549 27 440 4 B50 5 477	778 53B 605 B60 904	19.2 19.0 20.2 18.2 19.6	591 5 050 15 709 980 1 484	265 214 233 284 252	12.4 13.6 13.6 11.9 12.8	2 3B6 7 145 29 793 2 554 4 902	53.9 42.8 45.0 45.7 54.2	2.6 2.5 - .2	430 37B 408 515 526	22.B 25.2 27.0 22.2 22.7
District 5	153 319	7.6	33.5	55 473	475	16.8	60 968	183	12.8	60 550	36.5	6.B	2B5	22.7
COUNTY	7.04	7.								. 7/0	07.4		201	00.4
Boone Caunty Buena Vista County Colhaun County Carroll County Cherokee Caunty Clay County Crawford County Dickinson County Emmet County Franklin County Franklin County	7 064 5 09B 3 35B 5 844 3 906 4 623 4 573 4 667 3 210 3 296	7.6 7.6 6.7 7.3 6.9 7.7 6.6 8.9 6.3 B.3	32.9 32.9 35.1 32.2 39.3 30.7 23.9 34.2 37.2	2 765 1 913 1 014 2 156 1 225 1 975 1 519 1 691 1 099 979	500 468 427 485 422 474 450 505 404	16.4 17.3 17.6 17.2 16.0 16.6 17.3 17.3 15.6	2 520 1 933 1 511 2 425 1 698 1 547 1 592 1 913 1 431 1 382	210 183 171 180 177 167 169 188 166 180	13.0 12.8 13.5 13.1 12.9 12.4 12.6 12.3 12.3	2 763 2 417 1 326 2 120 1 60B 2 451 1 824 1 493 1 251 1 283	37.4 43.0 29.6 37.9 32.0 41.7 37.3 38.2 45.8 34.1	5.8 6.3 7.8 6.9 7.8 3.5 7.7 6.4 4.2	301 298 255 283 247 265 272 292 247 280	22.6 20.2 20.5 21.9 18.8 21.7 20.1 22.3 23.7 22.1
Greene County	3 007 4 515 3 551 5 476 3 159 2 309 5 256 3 308 3 039 4 484	7.3 6.3 7.B 6.1 6.4 6.3 5.3 6.6 8.1 B.0	36.5 33.7 31.4 37.5 36.9 35.9 36.4 36.9 37.3 32.4	96B 1 756 1 273 1 966 1 004 573 1 649 819 744 1 448	437 475 491 452 443 433 438 426 395 445	16.1 17.9 18.8 16.1 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 19.6	1 252 1 659 1 233 2 235 1 418 1 047 2 157 1 423 1 345 2 028	175 188 200 187 185 183 178 170 165	12.7 12.8 14.0 13.0 12.0 12.7 12.3 12.6 13.1	1 1BB 1 843 1 316 2 135 1 1B0 913 1 93B 9B1 1 059 1 496	29.3 33.6 33.9 32.9 28.1 28.7 25.1 27.7 29.7 39.7	8.3 6.0 9.1 10.1 7.5 10.6 12.1 8.B 7.2 6.1	265 295 291 287 270 268 260 252 243 249	20.9 23.9 18.6 22.8 22.4 21.0 22.7 18.1 23.7 22.5
Osceola County Pala Alta County Phymauth County Pocahonitas County Sac Caunty Sioux County Webster County Winnebago County Woodbury County Wright County	2 104 2 966 6 295 2 B3B 3 564 7 762 11 000 3 50B 25 2B0 4 259	5.B 7.B 7.7 5.B 5.3 8.7 9.4 6.3 9.2 6.4	37.8 37.6 30.3 37.9 37.7 30.7 33.1 32.1 31.7 32.9	535 B50 2 049 77B 912 2 560 4 567 1 2B1 11 BB7 1 518	389 416 512 383 383 484 473 485 540	13.0 17.6 16.6 14.5 16.4 17.1 17.4 16.9 17.4 16.0	98B 1 2B6 2 250 1 274 1 701 3 070 4 272 1 369 9 22B 1 781	15B 165 1B9 156 162 1B1 199 173 199	12.4 12.5 13.2 12.2 12.3 12.1 12.5 12.8 13.1 12.6	713 1 217 2 122 982 1 350 2 163 4 963 1 196 11 619 1 640	29.5 33.1 30.1 28.5 33.8 35.0 3B.2 32.5 43.9 32.0	11.1 9.4 9.9 10.6 B.2 B.1 4.4 6.8 4.2 B.9	262 245 298 246 250 268 296 271 325 282	18.8 23.5 21.7 18.8 22.1 21.4 24.2 21.2 25.1 24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city Fort Dodge city Sidux City city Spencer city	3 456 6 798 20 437 2 833	7.7 10.4 9.6 7.8	31.7 31.0 32.1 29.5	1 572 3 185 10 30B 1 555	498 478 539 491	16.4 17.3 17.2 16.9	1 517 2 769 7 641 984	224 212 202 166	13.2 12.6 13.2 12.2	1 630 3 704 10 051 1 764	42.7 40.9 45.6 49.0	2.7 3.6 3.6 1.6	294 301 326 264	22.7 24.8 25.4 22.3

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

(Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

	All housing	units	Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder											
Congressional District American Indian Area						Lacking	Vehicles of	ovailoble	Specified own selected man costs (c	nthly owner	Specified renter paying			
	Total	Occupied	Tatal	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	camplete plumbing focilities	None	1 or more	With o mortgage	Not mart- gaged	cash rent, median grass rent (dollars)			
District 2	226 600	209 760	380	215	165	22	69	311	514	141	221			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas Sac and Fox (lowo) Reservation, IA	154 154	138 138	134 134	102 102	32 32	22 22	19 19	115 115	=	129 129	200– 200–			
District 5	233 781	213 869	688	254	434	24	159	529	483	167	286			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areasOmaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.)	Ξ	- -	Ξ	-	-	_	=		=	=	_			

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of sym	bols, see text]								
State Congressional District	Pers	ons				Median incame in 19	89 (dollars)		
Congressional District				Household		Family		Nanfamily ha	usehald
Place and [In Selected				90-percent confiden	ce baunds	90-percent confidence	ce baunds	90-percent confide	nce bounds
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Per capita incame in 1989 (dollars) —Standard errar	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper	Lawer	Upper
The State	2 776 755	20.9	20	26 153	26 305	31 575	31 742	14 097	14 283
District 1	555 229	17.1	56	29 299	29 789	35 600	36 093	15 929	16 409
COUNTY Cedar Caunty Clintan Caunty Johnson County	17 381 51 040 96 119	29.0 17.6 16.3	182 146 162	26 972 24 725 27 251	28 505 26 129 28 547	31 094 30 290 38 699	32 719 31 803 40 430	14 596 12 338 15 808	16 680 13 686 16 788
Janes County Linn Caunty Louis County Muscatine Caunty Scott County	19 444 168 767 11 592 39 907 150 979	21.5 16.1 33.0 16.5 15.6	192 193 108 201 180	23 628 31 755 24 815 28 943 29 462	25 327 32 522 26 313 30 557 30 419	27 119 37 627 28 213 33 226 35 620	29 240 38 657 30 242 34 941 36 699	11 443 17 058 12 657 14 555 15 961	13 112 18 061 15 239 16 594 16 881
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bettendorf city	28 132 108 751 29 201 10 347 95 333 59 738	15.5 13.7 15.2 13.5 13.6 14.5	318 154 219 418 142 227	38 733 30 949 22 692 25 580 25 651 23 701	41 288 31 966 24 431 27 723 26 786 25 421	45 458 37 122 28 747 33 262 31 908 37 676	48 091 38 480 31 180 38 706 33 334 40 642	19 824 17 142 11 908 17 736 14 886 14 597	23 577 18 500 13 615 20 843 16 071 15 869
Marian city Muscatine city District 2	20 403 22 881 555 494	14.4 15.1 23.1	293 239 40	31 962 27 378 24 837	34 857 29 633 25 171	38 802 31 854 30 295	41 507 34 470 30 646	14 910 13 778 12 583	17 504 16 473 12 970
COUNTY	10.055	05.3			20.04	05.447	200	0.147	11 112
Allamakee County 8enton County 8lack Hawk County	13 855 22 429 123 798	25.1 25.3 17.2	214 169 108	20 149 25 041 25 214	22 047 26 877 26 151	25 667 30 113 31 910	27 620 31 630 33 069	9 167 12 610 13 386	11 112 14 326 14 241
8remer County 8uchanan County	22 813 20 844	27.2 25.8	164 176	26 600 22 619	28 029 24 153	31 892 27 071	33 444 29 137	13 386 11 884 10 942 11 170	13 382 12 338
8utler County Cerro Gorda County Chickasaw County	15 731 46 733 13 295	36.5 15.1 26.8	149 178 204	22 613 24 320 23 652	23 970 25 824 25 476	26 872 30 655 27 434	28 216 32 143 29 281	11 170 12 649 10 945	12 272 14 450 12 928
Claytan County Delaware County	19 054 18 035	35.7 23.8	134 256	20 943 25 063	21 869 26 450	24 889 28 791	26 322 30 628	9 611 10 727	11 083 12 7 96
Dubuque County Fayette County	86 403 21 843	20.2 24.7	121 178	27 765 20 443	28 787 21 776	33 285 25 920	34 371 27 450	14 099 9 957	15 052 11 09 5
Floyd County	17 058 12 029	22.7 37.0	214 195	22 482 25 585	24 208 27 042	27 286 30 268	29 071 31 426	9 720 11 464 10 203	11 886 13 640 12 338
Howard County lowa County Jockson County	9 809 14 630 19 950	22.1 32.1 26.5	241 193 170	21 072 25 827 21 859	22 811 27 332 23 318	25 278 30 907 26 667	27 140 32 467 28 352	12 356 10 058	14 533 11 706
Mitchell County Tama Caunty	10 928 17 419	24.5 32.2	235 164	23 536 23 604	25 376 24 991	27 802 27 901	30 610 29 418	11 195 11 838	13 149 13 874 12 670
Winneshiek County Worth County	20 847 7 991	22.0 34.6	210 238	23 380 22 109	25 286 23 828	28 054 27 443	29 698 29 722	10 771 11 482	13 744
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Cedor Falls city	34 298	13.9	222	26 732	20, 220	36 396	39 805	13 271	15 125
Masan City city	57 546 29 040	16.2 12.1	232 167 258	26 732 26 365 22 865	29 228 27 695 25 334	32 210 30 164	33 608 32 287	13 661 11 949	15 125 14 853 14 100
Woterloo city District 3	66 467 555 299	15.4 21.8	165	22 937 24 584	24 218 24 949	28 800 30 110	30 617 30 461	12 905 12 573	14 072 12 972
COUNTY		25	"	2- 30-	•• //				
Adams County	4 866 13 743	32.6 24.3	279 204	19 603 17 091	21 463 18 539	22 643 21 544	25 138 24 061	9 831 8 661	12 073 10 30 2
Clarke County	8 287 8 312	20.3 19.6	360 261	20 741 18 886	22 894 21 174	25 585 22 178	28 805 24 915	11 298 10 317	13 535 12 123 9 876
Davis County	8 338 42 614 19 226	35.0 17.2 24.1	191 164 196	17 362 25 794 24 207	18 832 27 278 25 750	21 890 31 376 29 524	23 955 32 866 31 101	8 280 12 898 12 143	14 393 13 926
Jasper County Jefferson County	34 795 16 310	24.1 17.8	151 283	28 015 21 487	29 389 24 084	32 246 28 348	33 729 30 566	14 172 10 894	15 439 12 473
Keokuk County	11 624 38 687	36.5 18.4	174 167	21 657 23 951	22 949 25 379 22 323	25 962 29 012	27 450 30 835	11 451 12 202	13 179 13 863
Lucas Caunty	9 070 21 522 30 001	20.6 22.5 18.5	324 201 194	20 309 22 290 27 244	22 323 24 038 28 787 29 036	25 995 26 710 31 371	29 097 28 315 32 678	9 741 10 843 14 135	11 991 12 388 16 072
Mahaska County Morian County Morshall County Morse County Page County Poweshiek County Ringgald County Story County	38 276 8 114	20.1 19.4	172 293	27 630 19 505	22 000	31 371 33 632 24 143	35 285 26 684	13 909 9 656	15 434 11 822
Page County Poweshiek County	16 870 19 033 5 420	20.2 26.7	246 211 228	21 442 25 421 19 942	22 785 26 705 21 557	26 836 30 316 24 303	29 036 31 746 26 043	10 005 13 337 8 191	12 354 15 424 10 273
Story County	74 252	35.1 19.4	127	26 117	27 218	34 758	36 169	14 422	15 543
Taylar County Union County Van Buren County	7 114 12 750 7 676	36.0 19.9 31.9	166 223 197	17 723 20 785 18 454	19 558 22 316 20 034	22 059 25 606 21 734	23 546 27 276 23 772	7 689 9 637 8 862	9 311 11 937 11 302
Warren County	35 687 36 033	18.9 19.6	175 156	20 456 31 762	21 664 33 319	25 636 35 920	27 377 37 373	9 800 14 020	10 973 16 132 16 005
Washingtan County Wayne County	19 612 7 067	24.8 35.8	186 188	25 114 16 900	26 530 18 340	29 462 21 190	31 120 23 216	13 910 7 93 7	9 401
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ames city	47 198	15.1	191	23 589	25 633	35 117	37 939	13 880	15 481
Fort Madison city	27 208 11 618	14.7 14.0	224 362	24 080 20 730	26 143 23 554 30 276	29 984 26 307	31 823 30 295	12 385 11 600	14 322 13 911
Indianala city Keokuk city Marshalltawn city	11 340 12 451 25 178	15.8 15.8 14.9	293 327 255	27 340 21 712 26 218	30 276 24 270 28 396	32 932 26 425 33 461	36 601 29 481 36 047	12 731 9 749 13 296	16 105 13 773 15 258
	. 23 1/0	14.7	255 1	20 210	20 370 1	33 401	30 047 1	10 270	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of syml	ools, see text]								
State Congressional District	Pers	ons				Medion income in 19	PB9 (dollors)		
County				Household		Fomily		Nonfomily house	
Place and [In Selected				90-percent confiden	ce bounds	90-percent confiden	ce bounds	90-percent confidence	e bounds
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or			Dec analta incomo						
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Per copito income in 1989 (dollors) —Stondord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.									
Newton city Oskolooso city Ottumwo city	14 789 10 632 24 488	13.8 16.5 15.8	357 383 244	26 B66 20 536 19 055	30 071 22 651 20 637	33 035 26 1B1 23 B73	36 451 29 022 26 268	13 154 10 283 9 782	15 627 12 713 11 244
District 4	555 276	18.3	54	28 377	28 806	33 771	34 265	16 447	16 916
COUNTY									
Adoir County	8 409 7 334 15 128	34.1 35.1 24.1	225 247 199	20 715 20 629	22 136 22 374	25 126 24 725 25 966	26 966 26 497 27 721	10 591 11 462 10 996	12 287 13 299 12 286
Coss County Dollos County Fremont County	29 755 B 226	26.7 34.7	166 219	21 208 28 144 22 055	22 394 29 605 23 933	33 961 26 584	35 640 28 696	13 730 10 030	14 994 11 669
Guthrie County	10 935 14 730	33.1 29.8	190 182	22 689 21 685	24 024 23 012	25 976 26 517	27 255 28 199	10 650 9 625	12 725 11 500
Modison County Mills County Montgomery County	12 483 13 202 12 076	23.B 23.B 22.8	240 207 265	25 789 26 173 22 316	27 499 28 672 24 350	29 427 31 446 27 914	31 691 34 064 29 741	12 995 13 338 11 928	15 715 16 073 13 547
Polk County	327 140 82 628	14.1 18.8	91 108	30 947 26 200	31 495 27 077	37 278 30 605	38 100 31 482	18 745 13 476	19 562 14 683
Shelby County	13 230	24.0	224	21 940	23 463	25 276	27 161	11 549	13 561
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city	18 482	13.2	283	34 949	38 205	41 385	44 404	18 632	22 020
Council Bluffs city Oes Moines city	54 315 193 187	15.3 13.8	148 109	24 338 26 335	25 594 27 071	28 B04 32 319	30 214 33 268	13 297 16 330	14 784 17 151
West Oes Moines city	23 500 31 702	11.7 13.1	405 420	41 471 40 041	44 463 42 050	47 104 48 771	51 128 51 372	26 132 24 102	30 184 27 379
Oistrict 5	555 457	24.0	39	24 004	24 296	2B B2O	29 157	12 471	12 825
COUNTY	05.104			ar aa.		00.000	20.405	11 740	13 111
Boone County Bueno Visto County Colhoun County	25 186 19 965 11 508	21.B 24.6 37.3	186 193 192	25 294 24 70B 21 959	26 926 25 860 23 212 25 060	30 B93 28 334 27 231	32 425 30 043 28 590	11 748 13 23B 10 241	15 036 11 710
Corroll County	21 423 14 098	24.B 22.8	214 224	23 720 22 0 85	25 060 23 871 25 916	28 347 27 408	30 169 29 285	11 408 10 31B	12 B33 12 701
Crowford County	17 585 16 775	18.5 24.2	270 166	23 827 21 660	22 851	29 425 25 664	31 129 27 198	11 987 13 290 13 849	13 851 14 986 15 738
Dickinson County Emmet County Fronklin County	14 909 11 569 11 364	30.9 21.8 22.3	252 235 278	24 596 21 861 22 822	25 855 23 617 24 660	29 841 26 140 27 591	31 437 28 431 29 392	11 132 10 134	13 006 12 773
Greene County	10 045	24.2	237	21 609	23 259	26 273	28 525	11 484	13 919
Homitton County	16 071 12 638	22.5 27.8	213 221	24 931 24 595	26 758 26 152	30 042 28 625	32 096 30 150	11 036 12 500	13 008 15 123
Hordin County Humbaldt County Ido County	19 094 10 756 B 365	25.4 27.2 37.3	195 252 234	22 766 23 547 22 098	24 149 25 478 23 665	27 803 28 186 26 556	29 274 29 978 28 300	11 729 13 135 9 902	13 249 14 840 12 179
Kossuth County	18 591 11 952	25.0 35.2	193 177	22 578 22 011	23 665 24 064 23 538	26 898 25 536	28 419 26 748	11 BB0 10 842	13 71B 12 517
Monono County	10 034 15 444	27.4 27.6	265 177	19 834 22 402	21 583 23 874	24 079 27 537	25 920 29 501	8 976 10 508	10 903 12 078
Osceolo County	7 267	22.4	360 245	21 961	24 189	26 783	30 429 26 805	11 310	13 910 13 776 14 199
Plymouth County	10 669 23 388 9 525	26.B 24.6 36.7	183 202	20 258 26 175 22 791	27 418 27 418	30 209 27 089	31 B13 28 743	11 310 12 042 12 170 11 827 11 554	14 199 13 5 71
Soc County	12 324 29 903 40 342 12 122	37.6	177 157	21 235 25 102	22 401 26 283	25 675 28 633	26 B53 30 069	11 554 12 208	12 888 13 909
Winnebago County	40 342 12 122	24.4 19.4 27.4	156 218	21 235 25 102 23 065 22 703 24 648 23 914	22 188 27 418 24 244 22 401 26 283 24 320 24 256 25 669 25 278	26 783 24 724 30 209 27 089 25 675 28 633 27 949 27 662 30 109 28 005	31 B13 28 743 26 B53 30 069 29 58B 29 B3B 31 248 30 279	12 208 12 643 11 542	13 995 13 441 13 784
Osceolo County	98 276 14 269	16.4 26.6	135 214	23 914	25 27B	28 005	30 279	12 566 11 137	12 474
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		14.0	244	20.017	25 704	20.000	22.040	10, 000	12 420
Boone city Fort Oodge city Sioux City city	12 392 25 894 80 505	14.9 14.1 13.8	366 247 168	22 917 21 BB2 24 339	25 706 23 720 25 640	30 269 27 095 30 060	32 B68 29 93B 31 426	10 B22 12 341 12 B31	14 143 14 369
Spencer city	11 066	12.4	39B	22 721	25 640 26 201	30 060 29 752	32 113	12 B31 11 906	14 730

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

State Congressional District	Housing	units	Medion sele	cted month	y owner costs	(dollars)			owner costs os o I income in 1989		Medion gro (dollor		Medion gross percentage of income in	household
County Place and [In Selected			With o mo	rtgoge	Not morts	goged	With a mai	rtgoge	Not mortg	oged	90-percent co		90-percent co	
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or			90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co	onfidence s	90-percent co					
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State District 1	1 143 669 223 842	21.4 17.2	552 611	555	195 214	196 217	17.2 16.7	17.4 17.2	12.7 12.3	12.9 12.7	335 363	337 368	24.0 24.3	24.2 24.9
COUNTY	200 042	,,,_	0,,	017	214	217	10.7	17.2	12.5	(2.7	303	500	14.0	
Cedor County	7 146	28.8	526	553	193	204	16.0	18.2	11.9	13.5	309	322	20.3	22.6
Clinton County	21 296 37 210	17.5 16.4	481 748	503 774	192 247	200 261	14.6 18.3	16.1 19.7	12.1 11.5	13.3 13.0	300 408	313 417	22.8 27.6	24.6 28.9
ones County	7 366 68 357	22.8 16.2	446 608	479 623	183 217	192 222	13.5 16.1	15.8 16.8	12.5 11.7	14.4 12.5	269 364	286 373	16.9 22.7	20.1 23.7
Auscatine County	5 044 16 044	32.5 16.2	468 571	496 599	170 193	181 203	15.3 15.9	17.6 17.7	12.0 11.7	14.0 13.3	294 331 357	316 354	18.1 21.1	21.5 23.0
Scott County	61 379	15.6	614	631	222	228	17.0	17.9	12.3	13.3	357	365	24.5	25.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bettendorf city	11 063	15.3	699	747	230	245	16.4	18.2	10.9	13.2	400	429	19.4	22.5
Ledor Rapids city	45 473 12 584	13.9 15.2	598 450	617 478	214 187	221 199	15.9 14.1	17.0 16.0	11.6 11.7	12.7	373 292	385 310	22.9 23.4	24.2 25.9
Corolville city	4 757	13.7	735	801	220	265	20.3	22.4	9.4	15.6	406	424	22.3	24.3
Oavenpart city	40 343 22 464	13.8 14.5	572 756	591 792	218 256	226 279	16.7 17.4	17.9 19.3	12.4 11.2	13.7 13.3	346 407	356 421	25.6 30.0	27.0 32.2
Norion city	7 998 9 297	14.6 15.1	612 550	651 583	220 192	235 205	15.8 15.6	18.0 18.0	10.8 11.0	13.4 13.0	331 313	349 344	22.1 22.5	25.1 24.7
District 2	226 600	23.6	501	508	189	191	16.1	16.5	12.7	13.1	298	302	23.4	23.9
COUNTY														
Allomakee County	6 603	28.1	473	514	178	189	17.1	20.2	13.2	15.2	232	254	16.9	20.3
Benton CountyBlock Hawk County	9 125 49 688	25.3 17.1	479 522	506 538	188 203	198 209	15.2 15.1	17.2 16.0	12.4 12.5	13.9 13.3	264 322	298 3 3 0	21.5 25.5	23.9 26.9
Bremer CountyBuchonon County	8 847 8 272	28.3 26.8	517 448	551 475	186 169	195 178	14.7 14.9	16.4 16.8	12.3 11.4	13.8 12.9	280 260	295 281	20.1 23.0	23.1
Butler County	6 483	37.9	414	434	169	176	14.3	16.0	12.6	13.9	271	287	20.8	26.1 22.9
erro Gordo County	20 954 5 486	15.0 27.3	510 442	535 476	183 175	191 185	16.7 16.8	18.5 19.7	12.3 12.2	13.8 14.0	314 254	329 270	23.2 16.9	25.2 20.6
Dayton County	8 344 7 408	38.8 23.7	432 467	456 500	168 184	174 194	16.2 16.8	18.1 19.6	12.4 11.6	13.6 13.5	233 268	248 299	19.7 19.5	22.2 23.3
Oubuque County	32 053	19.7	561	578	207	213	15.7	16.8	11.6	12.5	310	321	23.1	24.4
ayette County	9 262 7 233	24.9 22.6	397 432	423 466	156 174	165 182	14.2 16.4	16.1 19.0	12.5 11.9	14.0 13.7	241 254	265 275	21.6 22.2	23.9 25.4
Grundy County	5 158 4 155	37.8	472 422	497	185	193 174	14.0 15.8	15.9 19.5	12.6 12.1	14.1 14.4	254 262 221	280 244	18.8 19.1	21.9 23.8
owo County	6 003	23.8 32.7	497	467 529	161 192	201	15.4	17.6	12.8	14.4	282	305	17.7	20.6
ockson County	8 426 4 514	26.3 25.3	457 374	484 414	180 161	189 1 172	15.9 12.9	18.3 15.5	12.6 11.6	14.3 13.6	261 218	282 246	20.7 18.5	23.3 23.2
Tomo County	7 417 7 726	33.4 23.2	456 507	481 554	186 185	193 198	15.5 17.3	17.6 20.0	13.0 12.1	14.4 14.2	294 265	313 287	20.9 18.8	23.1 22.0
Worth County	3 443	36.5	420	454	178	188	15.1	17.8	12.2	14.1	241	265	18.2	21.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cedor Falls city	12 066 22 377	13.6 15.8	592 549	633 572	210 207	223 214	13.9 15.4	15.8 16.9	10.9 11.4	12.9 12.7	322 308	337 322	27.0 23.4	29.9 25.0
Moson City city	12 669 29 023	12.0 15.4	495 494	529 516	183 202	195 210	15.7 15.5	18.0 16.8	11.9 12.8	14.0 14.1	312 320	333 332	24.0 24.8	26.6 26.6
District 3	229 322	22.3	519	526	187	190	16.7	17.1	12.5	12.9	313	317	24.4	24.9
COUNTY														
Adoms County	2 234	33.9	370	427	147	165	13.7	18.4	11.0	13.5	223	254	19.6	23.9 29.4
Appanoose County	6 402 3 599	25.1 20.2	422 423 372	470 479	150 166	161 191	18.2 14.9	21.1 19.1	12.6 11.7	14.5 14.7	223 243 273 247	254 265 300 303	26.4 21.5	26.4
Davis CountyDecotur County	3 365 3 692	19.9 38.6	372 382	440 416	171 150	191 164	18.3 17.2	22.3 20.5	11.6 12.9	15.0 14.9	247 206	303 234	19.0 23.1	25.6 25.3
Des Moines County	18 248 7 507	17.1 25.3	490 494	515 524	192 178	200 191	15.0 15.8	16.6 18.0	11.8 11.6	13.1 13.4	312 296	234 331 320	22.6 21.4	24.6 23.6
Josper County	14 338	23.9	520	543	185	192	14.7	16.1	11.6	12.8	297	312	18.9	21.3 28.2
Jefferson CountyKeokuk County	6 739 5 024	17.8 38.7	525 375	574 399	201 151	221 160	17.0 14.3	20.4 16.5	12.8 11.6	15.7 12.9	320 238	357 261	24.2 21.5	24.4
Lee County	16 443	18.5	486	510	201	211	16.0	17.8	12.6	14.1	283	303	24.5	27.2
Mohosko County	4 179 8 977	20.7 23.2	397 462	450 490	166 184	181 194	14.6 16.2	18.4 18.5	11.3 11.9	13.9 13.6	240 278	271 300	20.4 23.3	24.8 25.7 25.4
Morion County	11 420 15 862	19.1 20 .0	535 545	567 568	187 217	196 226	16.1 15.7	18.1 17.3	11.3 12.0	13.0 13.3	311 314	336 329	22.4 21.9	24.1
Monroe County	3 740 7 339	19.7 20.5	420 449	466 489	170 191	191 205	15.9 14.6	20.6 17.1	11.5 12.4	14.4 14.4	257 241	287 267	24.1 20.2	30.9 25.8
Poweshiek County	8 199	24.3	512	546	191	204	16.9	19.3	12.2	14.1	290	315	20.4	23.0
Ringgold CountyStory County	2 713 26 847	35.3 20.2	380 650	458 673	148 233	164 243	14.9 17.7	19.3 19.1	12.0 11.5	14.5 12.8	245 387	276 398	22.5 27.5	27.4 28.8
Taylor County	3 307	38.4	380	426	146	157	13.9	17.1	12.5	14.3	220	251	25.0	29.4 27.0
Jnion County	5 622 3 529	19.6 34.0	411 359	457 389	171 159	186 171	13.8 16.4	17.0 20.2	12.2 12.2	14.6 14.3	272 227	306 253	23.6 18.9	24.4
Vopello County	15 640 13 157	19.1 19.7	405 612	432 637	145 209	151 220	14.7 16.9	16.4 18.5	11.4 11.4	12.6 13.3	267 336	286 357	25.4 21.2	27.7 23.2
Washington County Wayne County	7 866 3 334	25.2 37.9	475 347	507 388	179 161	190 171	15.7 16.1	17.9 20.0	11.3 13.0	12.9	285 221	306 245	19.1 24.5	21.7 27.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		5,			,			22,5						
Ames city	16 058	15.5	703	739	240	258	16.9	19.1	10.5	12.6	396 307	413 330	29.1 22.4	31.3 25.0
Burlington city	11 777 5 209	14.8 14.4	479 468	508 512	190 191	200 207	15.1 16.7	17.2 20.5	11.7 12.2	13.4 15.1	275	304	23.8	29.2
Indionala cityKeokuk cityKeokuk city	4 304 5 582	16.1 16.0	604 453	649 490	195 205	214 224	15.5 15.6	18.9 18.9	10.7 1 2 .7	14.1 15.4	322 266	351 301	20.2 26.0	23.7 30.0
Morshalltown city	10 630	14.9	554	588	223	235	15.8	18.1	11.8	13.8	317	337	22.1	24.8

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

State Congressional District	Housing	units	Median selec	ted monthl	y owner costs ((dollars)			owner costs as o income in 1989		Medion gro (dollar		Medion gross percentage of income in	househald
County Place and [In Selected			With o mo	rtgoge	Not mortg	oged	With a mo	rtgage	Not mortg	oged	90-percent co		90-percent co	
States] County Subdivision [10,000 or			90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co		90-percent co		-			
More Persons]	100-percent count	Percent in somple	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										-				
Newton city Oskoloosa city Ottumwo city	6 477 4 638 10 912	13.5 17.3 15.9	510 468 399	555 511 432	177 187 141	190 204 148	13.9 15.5 14.6	16.5 19.1 16.8	10.9 11.8 11.3	13.3 14.4 12.8	285 272 267	315 305 291	18.6 23.4 25.8	23.6 27.3 28.5
District 4	230 124	18.5	625	634	214	217	19.0	19.5	13.0	13.4	403	408	24.4	24.8
COUNTY														
Adoir County Audubon County Coss County Dollos County Fremont County Horrison County Modison County Mills County Mongomery County Polk County Polk County Polt County Polt County Polt County Polt County Polt County Polt County	3 714 3 247 6 788 11 812 3 607 5 179 6 175 4 995 5 004 5 363 135 979 32 831	36.3 36.6 24.7 27.4 36.5 34.0 30.2 23.9 24.1 23.3 13.9 18.8	396 364 444 599 432 466 481 502 511 460 677 547	437 400 482 628 465 500 514 546 560 494 689 563	155 167 160 208 173 180 182 169 192 174 236 209	165 179 169 217 185 189 191 184 210 187 241 216	14.7 16.0 16.4 17.9 14.2 15.7 17.5 16.1 15.3 16.6 19.4	17.5 19.3 19.2 19.5 16.9 18.3 20.1 19.4 17.8 19.8 20.1	11.1 12.6 11.6 12.8 12.5 12.3 12.6 11.2 11.7 11.7	12.8 14.5 13.3 14.3 14.5 14.0 14.3 13.5 14.2 13.7 13.7	230 241 263 328 251 280 266 278 305 243 434 364	251 267 283 345 273 299 289 313 334 268 440 377	19.9 21.0 20.5 22.1 21.2 23.8 23.3 20.8 22.7 18.5 24.7	23.3 24.0 23.7 23.6 24.0 28.0 25.9 23.7 25.1 22.9 25.4 25.3
Shelby County	5 430	25.0	429	471	183	194	16.3	19.5	12.0	14.0	248	275	21.7	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Ankeny city Council Bluffs city Des Moines city Urbandole city West Des Moines City	6 983 22 244 83 289 9 296 13 668	13.1 15.1 13.8 11.6 13.0	756 527 598 838 878	801 548 612 883 935	250 210 230 270 241	280 219 236 298 268	17.7 18.1 19.8 17.0 18.5	20.3 19.8 20.4 19.3 20.4	10.2 12.9 13.2 10.2 11.4	14.6 14.4 14.1 13.7 14.2	418 370 405 505 518	441 386 412 525 535	21.7 24.5 26.5 21.2 22.0	24.0 26.1 27.5 23.1 23.5
District 5	233 781	25.2	472	478	182	184	16.6	17.0	12.6	12.9	283	287	22.5	22.9
COUNTY														
Boone County 8ueno Visto County Colhoun County Corroll County Cherokee County Clay County Crowford County Dickinson County Fronklin County Fronklin County	10 371 8 140 5 362 8 356 5 973 7 659 6 920 9 723 4 914 5 018	22.0 25.2 38.8 26.2 22.7 18.6 25.3 33.7 22.5 22.8	488 451 412 474 404 458 431 489 388 421	517 485 442 496 441 491 469 523 420 459	204 179 167 176 172 160 164 183 159	215 187 175 185 182 173 174 193 173 187	15.4 16.2 16.5 16.1 14.6 15.3 16.1 16.3 14.2	17.3 18.5 18.8 18.2 17.4 17.9 18.6 18.2 17.1 16.6	12.2 12.0 12.8 12.4 11.9 11.4 11.7 11.7 11.3	13.9 13.6 14.2 13.8 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5	289 287 246 274 237 250 263 280 236 269	311 307 262 292 259 280 281 303 262 291	21.8 18.9 19.1 20.8 17.1 20.4 18.6 21.2 22.1 20.4	23.5 21.4 21.7 22.9 20.5 23.1 21.2 23.4 25.5 23.9
Greene County Homilton County Honcock County Hordin County Humboldt County Humboldt County Ho County Kossuth County Lyon County Monono County O'Brien County	4 707 6 879 5 236 8 419 4 670 3 473 7 765 4 561 4 555 6 476	25.1 22.8 29.3 26.3 27.4 39.1 26.6 37.8 28.6 29.5	420 461 475 440 425 411 423 413 379 429	454 489 508 464 461 456 454 440 417 460	169 182 194 182 179 178 174 166 159	180 194 208 191 190 187 183 174 171	14.6 16.6 17.4 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.3 17.7 14.3	17.6 19.2 20.1 17.1 17.9 17.9 17.6 17.7 21.0	11.7 11.8 13.0 12.3 11.2 11.9 11.6 11.9 12.2	13.7 13.7 15.0 13.8 12.9 13.5 13.0 13.3 14.1 13.2	252 280 280 278 259 256 247 239 229 241	278 310 302 296 280 274 262 257 259	18.9 22.6 17.0 21.7 20.8 19.6 21.6 16.4 21.8 20.5	22.7 25.3 20.2 23.8 24.1 22.3 23.8 19.8 25.7 24.4
Osceolo County Polo Alto County Plymouth County Pocochontos County Soc County Sioux County Webster County Winnebago County Woodbury County Wright County Wright County	2 998 4 826 8 806 4 193 5 648 10 333 17 033 5 030 39 071 6 636	24.0 27.3 25.8 38.4 39.4 26.4 19.7 29.1 16.9 26.8	369 396 497 371 373 473 462 470 532 429	418 436 528 394 393 495 483 501 548 459	151 160 184 151 158 177 195 168 196 189	164 171 193 160 166 184 204 178 202 199	11.3 15.9 15.6 13.4 15.3 16.1 16.5 15.7 16.8 14.9	14.6 19.2 17.6 15.6 17.6 18.0 18.2 18.2 18.0 17.1	11.2 11.6 12.5 11.5 11.7 11.5 11.9 11.9 12.6 11.7	13.6 13.5 14.0 12.9 12.7 13.1 13.7 13.6 13.4	241 237 288 237 240 260 286 261 319 273	282 255 311 256 260 276 305 282 332 291	16.2 22.0 20.6 17.2 21.0 20.3 23.4 19.4 24.5 22.1	21.4 25.2 22.9 20.5 23.3 22.5 24.9 23.1 25.8 25.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Boone city	5 332 11 212 32 177 4 824	14.1 14.1 14.0 12.1	477 461 529 467	527 495 548 520	215 205 198 155	232 219 207 177	14.7 16.1 16.5 15.0	18.1 18.6 17.9 18.8	11.8 11.6 12.6 10.4	14.6 13.6 13.8 13.9	273 288 318 241	313 313 334 293	21.5 23.8 24.7 20.5	24.0 26.1 26.2 24.0

Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Perso	ns	Housing	units		Occupied	housing unit	s with on American I	ndian, Eskimo	, or Aleut househo	lder
					Per copito income in	Medion se	ected month	y owner costs (dollor	s)	Medion gross	rent (dollors)
Congressional District American Indian Area					1989 (dollors) for Americon Indion,	With o morte	joge	Not mortgo	ged	90-percent conf	idence bounds
Amorrean maign Arca					Eskimo, or Aleut per-	90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confider	nce bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in somple	100-percent count	Percent in somple	sons—Ston- dord error	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 2	555 494	23.1	226 600	23.6	215	322	630	112	170	167	276
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreas Sac and Fox (lowo) Reservation, IA	577 577	42.6 42.6	154 154	43.5 43.5	262 262	Ξ	-	108 108	150 150	62 62	150 150
District 5	555 457	24.0	233 781	25.2	150	436	545	136	198	265	311
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreas Omoho Reservotion, IA-NE (pt.)	Ξ	-	=	=	=	-	-	Ξ	_	=	=

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

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12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

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with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- Establishment of new governmental units.
- Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS A-9

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990
Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, mamage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "marriedcouple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm selfemployment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns. for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples			
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole			
Luropouri	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish				
	Other West Germanic Scandanavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish			
	Polish Russian	Swedisii			
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene			
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian			
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese			
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian			
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog	Cambodian			
	Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish			
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages				
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa			

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated-Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Related children under 18 years									
	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	9,885 12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328 25,480	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

in the 1990 Census				
Asian	Pacific Islander			
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified			

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

 $SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two
 estimated standard errors below the estimate to
 two estimated standard errors above the estimate
 would contain the average result from all possible
 samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

= .029

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	IPLING RATES
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2

Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

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STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin				
	Male				
1	0 to 4 years				
2	5 to 14 years				
3	15 to 19 years				
4	20 to 24 years				
5	25 to 34 years				
6	35 to 54 years				
7	55 to 64 years				
8	65 to 74 years				
9	75 years and over				
	Female				
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.				
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin				
19-30	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.				
	Black				
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.				
	Asian or Pacific Islander				
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.				
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.				
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)				
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-				
	ago, com, moparito origin outo				

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

gories as groups 1 through 36.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I:	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent Less than \$100
STAGE II	: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	102 103	\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE II	I: UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE	/: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		Black Householder
Group	HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
	White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin		120
1 2 3	Value Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
4 5 6 7 8 9	\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	1 2	Vacant for rent Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	3	Other vacant
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	of the gains in	ites produced by this procedure realize some sampling efficiency that would have resulted in both been stratified into the ratio estimates.

if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

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procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹		Size of publication area ²												
Estimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000		-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	- [-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percen								ge¹				
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—lowa

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0 0.9	0.6 0.5	0.5
Marital status	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.8
Place of birth	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.1
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7 0.9
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.9	0.9 0.6	0.5
Year of entry	1.4			
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.7 0.6	0.6 0.5
Educational attainment.	1.3 1.6	1.1	0.7	0.7
School enrollment	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9
Household type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0 1.2	0.5 0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
			0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1,3 1,5	1.1 1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5 0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2 1,2	1.0 1.0	0.5 0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989. Poverty status in 1989 (persons).	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5 0.5
Units in structure	1.2 1.2	1.1	0.5 0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.4
Sewage disposal	1.2 1.3	1.0 1.1	0.5 0.5	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

 Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

	** ***		
a. Age b.	Year of birth	a. Age b	. Year of birth
4 1 1	1949	0:9:	1 9 8 1
00 00 00 1	0 800000	000000	000008
10 10 10	901010	101010	901010
2020 <u></u> _	2 O 2 O	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4 40 !	4 0 40	40401	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060	60 60	i6 O 6 O i	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080	8080	8080	8 • 80
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitlan, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Arm."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - **b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week .	4	2 times a year .	6
Every other we	ok 2	Once a year	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - **b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or Island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 hank
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.

- b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis **25**. when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - **b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Do not enter -Metal furniture manufacturing Furniture company Retail grocery store Grocery store Petroleum refining Oil company Cattle ranch Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

the following -Do not enter -Production clerk Clerk Carpenter's helper Helper Auto engine mechanic Mechanic Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other International organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the No circle for the other

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- 1. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years-or until the year 2062-only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else-no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency-is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets	or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

0

0

FOR CENSUS USE -

O

o

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS I	HIa—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD	
Lest name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —	
First name Middle initial	Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?	
Page 355	the person should be listed — for example, someone	O Yes O No	
W. DELATRIE (D	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)	
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?	
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No		
or adopted O Grandchild son/daughter O Other relative -	and reason(s). 7	O Yes O No	
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS	
stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for H6. What is the value of this property; that is,		
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	Objection 1 a on page 1 man though you more not come		
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?	
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999	
roommate normelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999	
O Male O Female	O Yes, please print the name (s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999	
O Pentale	and reason(s).	O \$20,000 to \$24,999 O \$90,000 to \$99,999	
O White		O \$25,000 to \$29,999 O \$100,000 to \$124,999	
O Black or Negro		0 \$30,000 to \$34,999	
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		0 \$35,000 to \$39,999	
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	0 \$40,000 to \$44,999 0 \$175,000 to \$199,999 0 \$45,000 to \$49,999 0 \$200,000 to \$249,999	
	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$50,000 to \$54,999 O \$250,000 to \$299,999	
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	O \$55,000 to \$59,999 O \$300,000 to \$399,999	
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	O A one-family house detached from any other house	O \$60,000 to \$64,999 O \$400,000 to \$499,999	
Please or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses A building with 2 apartments	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more	
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments		
O Pilipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 5 to 9 apartments		
O Hawaiian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian	O A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —	
O Vietnamese O Other API —	O A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?	
Carried Constitution	O A building with 50 or more apartments	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399	
	O Other	O \$80 to \$99 O \$400 to \$424	
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	O \$100 to \$124 O \$425 to \$449	
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474	
1 1	or half-rooms.	0 \$150 to \$174 0 \$475 to \$499	
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524	
000000 1 800000	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	0 \$200 to \$224	
101010 901010	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649	
2020 2020	H4. Is this house or apartment —	O \$275 to \$299 O \$650 to \$699	
3030 3030	O Owned by you or someone in this household	O \$300 to \$324 O \$700 to \$749	
4040 4040	with a mortgage or loan?	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999	
5050 5050	Owned by you or someone in this household free	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more	
6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?	
8080 8080	O Rented for cash rent?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
9090 9090	O Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No	
	FOR CE	NSUS USE	
O Now married O Separated	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac		
O Widowed O Never married	persons = 0		
O Divorced	U Liess trial 1		
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	li i Gent form O Romiler	O 12 up to 24 O 24 Or more	
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Cont'n O Usual home		
O Yes, Puerto Rican	elsewhere E. Complete at	ter 00000000000	
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC		
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 O For rent O For seas/ O P/F O RE		
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	- 3 O For sale only ren/occ O MV O ED		
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	O Rented or O For migrant	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
	sold, not workers 0 P0 0 P3	O P6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
L	occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4		
	8	88888888888	
0	9 <u>C2.</u> Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	0 7 0 H1	

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment? O 1989 or 1990	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment? O Gas: from underground pipes	H20. What are the yearly costs of stilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.
○ 1985 to 1988 ○ 1980 to 1984 ○ 1970 to 1979 ○ 1960 to 1969	serving the neighborhood O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP O Electricity O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	a. Electricity
O 1959 or earlier H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Coal or coke O Wood O Solar energy Other fuel	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?	O No fuel used	OR
O No bedroom O 1 bedroom O 2 bedrooms O 3 bedrooms O 4 bedrooms O 5 or more bedrooms	H15. Do you get water from — O A public system such as a city water department, or private company? O An individual drilled well? O An individual dug well?	Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or electricity not used b. Gas
- Commontations	O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?	0.048
H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower? O Yes, have all three facilities	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer? O Yes, connected to public sewer O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool O No, use other means	\$.00 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
O No	H17. About when was this building first built? 0 1989 or 1990 0 1985 to 1988	OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee O No charge or gas not used
H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator? O Yes No	O 1980 to 1984 O 1970 to 1979 O 1960 to 1969 O 1950 to 1959 O 1940 to 1949 O 1939 or earlier O Don't know	c. Water 8
H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? O Yes O No	Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee O No charge
O Yes O No	if you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	O Notable
	H19a. is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None O 1	O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
O 2 O 3 O 4 O 5 O 6 O 7 or more	○ None ○ \$1 to \$999 ○ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ○ \$2,500 to \$4,999 ○ \$5,000 to \$9,999 ○ \$10,000 or more	OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge or these fuels not used

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more
Lest name Pirst name Middle Initial	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this	O Yes — Skip to 15a the next person	do at a job?
person born?	₹ ○ No	O Yes O No
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country -2	
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11	/	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any
O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty —
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization	(2) Name of county in the U.S.	shop or visit a doctor's office?
O No, not a citizen of the United States		O Yes O No
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
to stay?		home?
O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974 O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969	(4) Did this person live inside the city	O Yes O No
O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964	or town limits?	If this person is a female —
O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959	O Yes	20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	O No, lived outside the city/town limits	stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this	15a. Does this person speak a language other than	she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	English at home?	0 00000000000000
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma	O Yes O No — Skip to 16	
or a college degree.	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college		O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	as delivering papers, or helping without pay
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?	c. How well does this person speak English?	in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level		or did only own housework, school work, or
of previous grade attended or highest degree received. O No school completed	16. When was this person born?	volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O Nursery school	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten	for the next person	hours worked.
○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade ○ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hours
O 9th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves	
O 10th grade O 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	O Yes, now on active duty	where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street)
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) O Some college but no degree	O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National	a. radiese (rumber and street)
Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	[]
O Associate degree in college - Academic program O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	O No — Ship to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest
O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	b. Was active-duty military service during —	street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	b. Name of city, town, or post office
Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980	[//////
O Doctorate degree	O Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975)	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964 O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)	c. Is the work location inside the fitting of that city or town?
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	O Yes O No, outside
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War ! (April 1917-November 1918)	d. County -z
	O Any other time	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian,	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,	service has this person had?	e. State
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	Years	

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick

leave, and military service.

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

Weeks

of a home. O Yes-00 O No Annual amount - Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

O None OR 00 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

0 1990

0 1989

0 1988

O 1985 to 1987

Go

to

28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief

job activity or business last week. If this person had

more than one job, describe the one at which this

person worked the most hours. If this person had

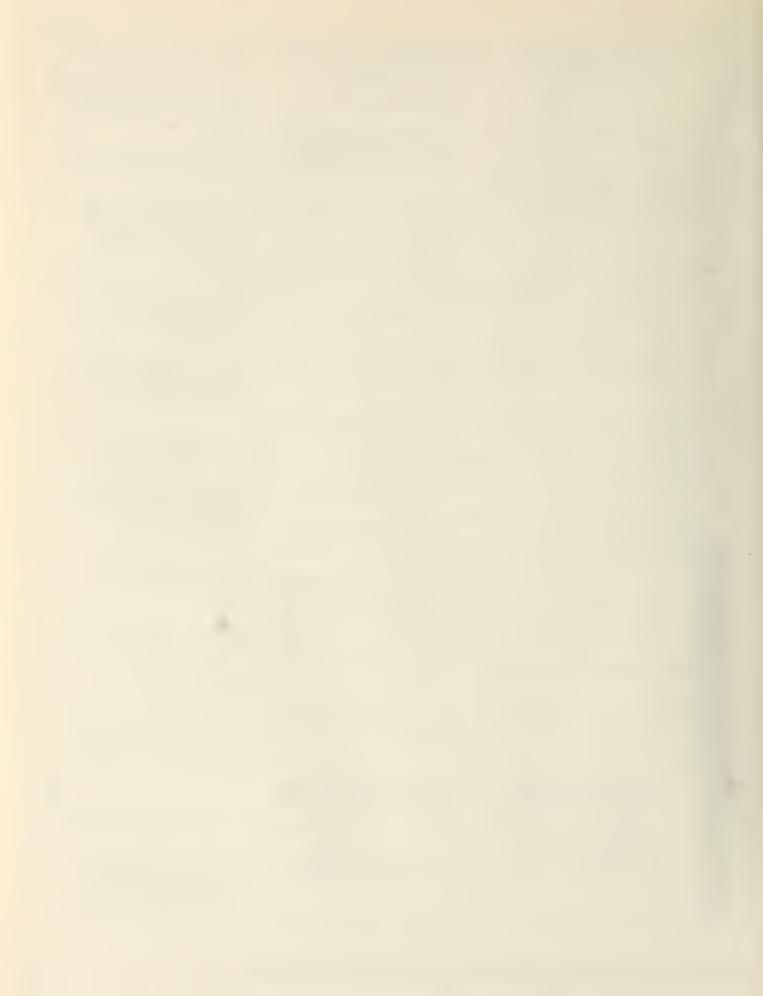
no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

O 1979 or earlier

O Never worked to 32

?

5



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rose-marie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold. Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status Hispanic origin Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989 Year last worked Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built Condominium status Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	-Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Pe	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	Generai Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Aiaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
-		Sa	mple Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc. and data type (100 percent or	ile)		
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fi (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

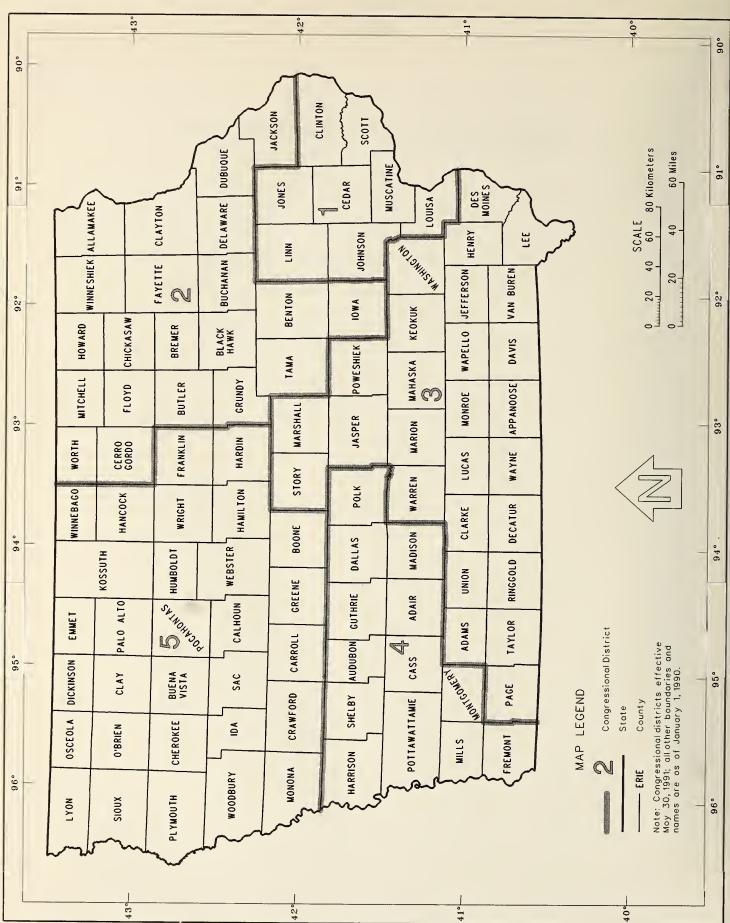
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.



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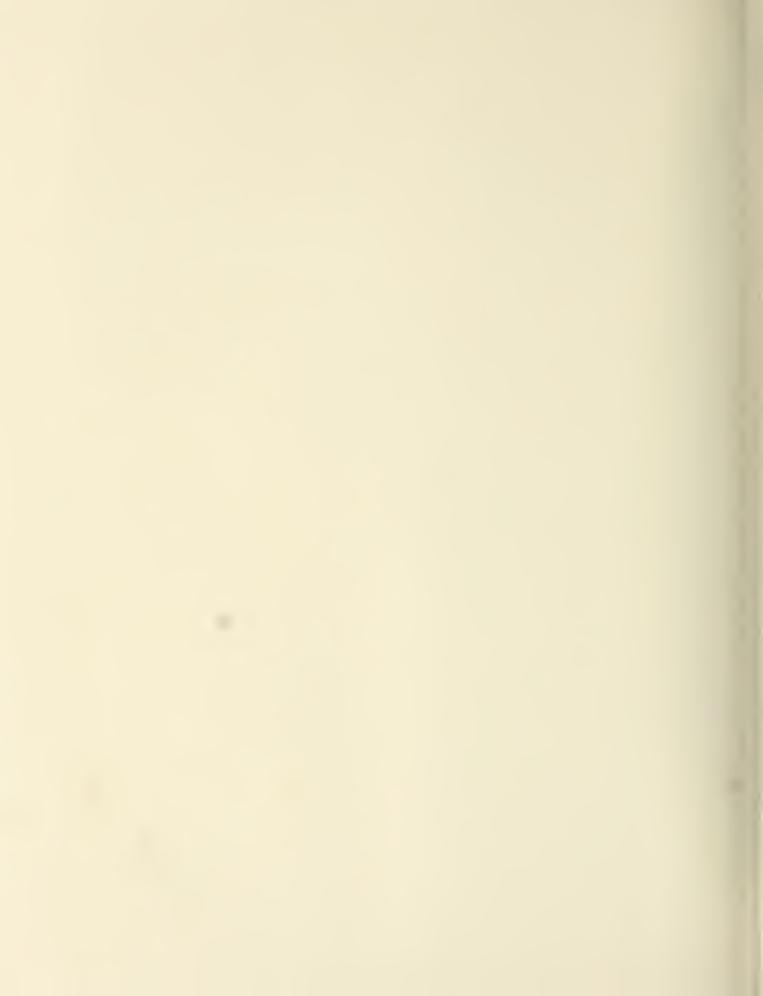
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